

B.C. BUSINESS BREAKS ALL RECORDS IN 1928

VICTORIA SHIPPING FIGURES FOR YEAR SET NEW HIGH MARK

Heavy Increase of 1,323,861 Tons At Port During Year

Total of 11,340 Ships Called Inbound and Outbound at Victoria in Twelve Months, Representing 13,056,334 Tons, as Compared to 9,855 Ships Last Year Aggregating 11,732,473 Tons; Both Coastwise and Foreign Shipping Show Substantial Gain

Deep sea and coastwise shipping touching at the Port of Victoria during 1928 showed an increase of 1,323,861 tons over last year, according to figures given out this morning by the Department of Customs. There were also 1,485 more arrivals at the port during the year than in 1927. It was the biggest year ever experienced at this port in coastwise shipping and deep sea shipping, both showing a heavy increase over former years.

During the year 11,340 ships called at this port, inbound and outbound, with a total tonnage of 13,056,334, as against 9,855 ships last year with a total tonnage of 11,732,473.

Coastwise shipping, which includes vessels registered in Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, to the number of 6,913, called inbound and outbound. These ships represented 5,619,197 tons. There were 4,438 ships of foreign registry at the port during the year with a total tonnage of 7,437,137.

1927 FIGURES
Last year coastwise shipping was represented by 6,171 ships of 5,267,546 tons, while deep sea and foreign had 3,684 ships in port with 6,464,927 tons. A marked gain is thus shown in the 1928 figures compared with those for 1927.

The addition of the ferry steamer City of Victoria, which plied between Victoria and Esquimalt during the summer months, was largely responsible for the addition to the foreign shipping, the City of Victoria coming under this head as it is registered in the United States. She touched at this port twice a day inbound and twice a day outbound, and each time was registered with the Customs Department.

DEEP SEA SHIPPING
Deep sea shipping this year was particularly active, there being a larger number of arrivals and departures from and to the Orient, the United Kingdom and other countries. Furness Pacific arrivals, which this year have continued every two weeks, helped materially to swell the foreign shipping total, while the maintenance of the C.P.R. steamer Princess Kathleen on the triangle run six weeks longer than usual boosted the coastwise figures.

CARGO SHIPS
There was also a larger number of cargo vessels than usual at the Port of Victoria during the year. An average of one a day loaded lumber at the outer docks for world ports.

With the new grain elevator ready for business and a cold storage plant being erected at Owen Point, shipping figures this time next year promise to show a greater increase than ever.

\$6,500 REWARD FOR ARRESTS
Sums Offered in Winnipeg For Capture of Thugs Who Murdered L. D. Point

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—A reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the two bandits whose invasion of the district of Leslie Digby Point here Thursday night, resulted in the cold blooded murder of the proprietor, has been offered by the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association as an addition to the \$6,000 reward set up by the city council and the Provincial government.

The police, silent on their moves to capture Point's slayer, have made no arrest yet.

Bogus Bank Notes In Circulation
Fargo, N.D., Dec. 29.—Local banks to-day reported passing of several counterfeit \$20 Federal Reserve certificates in Fargo this week. They are of the Grover Cleveland issue.

BOYS SCORE CADET WORK AS WAR MOVE

Contrary to World Peace Ideals, Say Boy Parliament Members

Preparing the way for the business session in the evening and incidentally getting a little ahead of affairs in launching an attack on the cadet movement as contrary to the Tuxis aim of world peace, the B. C. Boys' Parliament closed the debate on the Speech from the Throne yesterday afternoon.

A variety of subjects ranging from girl suffrage, election of premier, father and son movement, mother and son movement, athletics and temperance were discussed with clever young speakers winning laurels in their maiden efforts.

Irvine Dawson, Sidney, the Speaker, presided with the skill of a veteran in politics, and Premier Robert Royston in the work. Reports that had been received from all parts of the Province pointed to sound, healthy organization, he said.

FIVE PROJECTS
Referring to the five projects outlined in the Speech from the Throne, he believed they were vital to the now. The opportunity was with them now to seize upon these five points and be guided by them throughout the year.

G. Brown-Cave of Victoria, touching on Tuxis work, said there was need for more competition. There was also a lack of co-operation. The age of individuality had passed, he said. Co-operation and the group spirit prevailed. Too often they saw boys gathered together under the name of the Tuxis square programme was not all that it seemed.

(Concluded on page 7)

Woman Hit By Auto Is In Critical State

Point Grey, Dec. 29.—Lying in a hospital to-day, Mrs. Carol Isaacson, forty, Hornby Street, is not expected to recover from injuries she received when struck by an automobile at 610 last evening. The accident occurred on fifty-fifth Avenue, west of Adair Street. Mrs. Isaacson is suffering from fractures of the skull and hip.

U.S. WOMAN RESCUED FROM KABUL TELLS OF UPRISING

Peshawar, Northwest Frontier Province, India, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Carol Isaacson, a woman from the United States, described for the correspondent of The London Daily Mail here her experiences when the Afghanistans seven interrupted her honeymoon. She was one of the last group of refugees brought here by British military aeroplanes from Kabul, capital of Afghanistan.

"We had nearly given up hope," she said in describing the situation just before she was rescued. "My ears are still ringing with the sound of the shelling. I will never forget that period."

THEIR TOUR ENDED
Mrs. Isaacson had motored halfway around the world with her husband. Their wedding tour came to an abrupt end when she and other women and children at the foreign settlement in Kabul were removed from their precarious position by British planes. Al-

KING SLOWLY GAINS STATE HIS DOCTORS

Night Bulletin Says Improvement Reported This Forenoon Continues

Supply of Dakin's Solution Sent to His Physicians From United States

London, Dec. 29.—"The King has had a quiet day," said a bulletin issued by his physicians at 7.30 to-night. "The slow improvement noted this morning continues. No further bulletin will be issued until to-morrow evening."

The announcement was signed by Sir Stanley Hewitt, Lord Dawson, of Penn and Sir Hugh Riggby.

UPHILL FIGHT
London, Dec. 29.—An early edition of The London Evening News said to-day that in the uphill battle for life King George was not holding his own. The newspaper said anxiety concerning the debate on the Speech from the Throne yesterday afternoon.

Reports coming from the various provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, Dr. Amoyt declared, made no mention of influenza. In his opinion, this would indicate that many who were sick with the disease did not consider their illness sufficiently serious to require medical attention or that the physicians attending them did not report these cases to the provincial authorities.

The number suffering from pneumonia, Dr. Amoyt thought, was lower than the total in December of last year.

MANY CASES AT HALIFAX
Halifax, Dec. 29.—Dr. W. D. Forrest, chairman of the city health board, to-day stated the cases of influenza in Halifax totaled 3,000, and that the disease was of a mild sort, he said. One death was reported yesterday at Truro, N.S.

EARTH SHOCKS IN PHILIPPINES
Manila, Dec. 29.—The weather bureau here reported to-day that a "fairly strong" earthquake had occurred at Zamboanga, capital of the province of that name on Mindanao Island. The shocks also were felt at Jolo, on the island of Sulu, but were much less intense at that place.

No damage was reported. The weather bureau calculated the quake originated in the Celebes Sea, as did the quake which recently caused four deaths and considerable damage on Mindanao Island.

TRIBUTE IS PAID PREMIER'S WORK
Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 29.—Tributes to the part Premier King played in the creation of the Department of Labor and to his efforts in the advancement of humanitarian legislation were paid by Hon. Peter Hoeman, Minister of Labor, in an address here last night.

"The very creation of the Department of Labor," Mr. Hoeman said, "was largely the result of the studies Mr. King had given social problems in various parts of the country, following his graduation from the university."

The Minister of Labor declared the legislation so well known as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act might be said to be wholly the work of Mr. King.

(Concluded on page 2)

FOOD SHORTAGE
"Everything was calm and safe when we arrived in Kabul. We went our way entirely unaware of trouble brewing all over Afghanistan. The first sign of danger came from a serious source—there was a shortage of food at our hotel and rumors spread that the roads were impassable owing to trouble at Jalalabad."

TAKES OVER NEW OFFICE TUESDAY



—Photo by Stephens-Coleman.
W. G. MURFIN
who becomes president of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company on January 1, succeeding George Kidd, who will become chairman of the board of directors of the B.C. Power Corporation, the holding company.

Canadians Need Not Fear Big Influenza Epidemic States Health Director

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—"Influenza is spreading throughout Canada, and we have an epidemic, but there is nothing to indicate we are in for a big epidemic."

This was the statement of Dr. J. A. Amoyt, Deputy Minister of Health, this forenoon.

Dr. Amoyt did not think the present type of the disease was severe. Reports coming from the various provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, Dr. Amoyt declared, made no mention of influenza. In his opinion, this would indicate that many who were sick with the disease did not consider their illness sufficiently serious to require medical attention or that the physicians attending them did not report these cases to the provincial authorities.

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FEDERAL CABINET HOLDS SESSION

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Cabinet will meet this afternoon for a short time. It is not expected any matters of great importance will be dealt with finally, although it is possible some consideration may be given to the opening date of Parliament. Several of the Ministers are out of town at present and probably will not return until after the holiday recess.

Canada's Trade Bigger In 1928 Than In 1927

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Canada's favorable balance of trade for the calendar year 1928 will be slightly over \$100,000,000. For the year 1927 the favorable balance was \$152,000,000, so the present year has bettered last year by about \$17,000,000.

Statistics of the Government estimate the total exports during the twelve months at \$1,387,000,000, which includes \$23,000,000 worth of foreign goods re-exported, whereas the total imports, including those for re-export, are estimated at \$1,218,000,000.

CHINESE SAY OTTAWANS ARE BEATING THEM

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Charging that a number of Chinese had been waylaid and assaulted on streets of Ottawa since the recent disturbance in an Oriental cafe here, C. Y. Cho, Chinese Consul-General in Canada, has addressed an appeal to Mayor Arthur Hildesheim asking that greater protection be afforded Chinese residents of the city.

Considerable feeling has been engendered in the capital over the cafe brawl in which Harold Starr, local athlete, is alleged to have been attacked by a number of Celestials and seriously injured.

The case was aired in municipal court here yesterday.

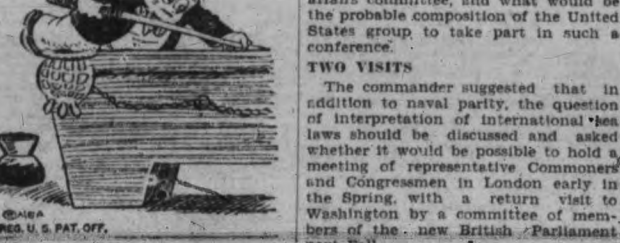
Harry Woo, Chinese restaurant worker, who it is alleged assaulted Starr and inflicted grievous bodily harm during a fracas in a cafe here last Sunday morning, appeared before Magistrate Charles Hopewell. The case was adjourned until January 8.

Income Tax Figures Show Prosperity

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Income tax collections for the last eight months have reached the total of the entire fiscal year ended March 31 last. Collections up to to-day totaled \$56,578,496 as against \$56,571,047 for the fiscal year 1926-27. The figures were made public by the Department of National Revenue.

The amount for the last financial year was nearly \$9,000,000 higher than the total of \$47,580,209 for the preceding twelve months despite a ten per cent reduction in the tax on individuals and a similar reduction on corporation assessments.

LITTLE JOE



YOU CAN'T BLAME A POOL PLAYER FOR WANTING TO HIT THE HIGH SPOTS.

Output of Basic Industries Past Quarter-billion Mark In Year of Greatest Growth

Development During Twelve Months Now Ending Extended to All Branches of Industrial Operation, Preliminary Returns Show; Gross Production of Lumbering, Agriculture, Mining and Fishing Placed at \$251,205,000; Biggest Gains Are Registered in Mineral and Agricultural Fields; Business Leaders Look Forward to 1929 as Year of Still Greater Prosperity

The year 1928 was by far the greatest in the history of British Columbia industry. In the twelve months now ending all records for volume of business, for value of production and for general prosperity in this Province were shattered. And now, according to returns from all lines of industry, business leaders are preparing to make 1929 a still greater year.

Gauged by the output of its four basic industries of lumbering, agriculture, mining and fishing—the surest index to its business progress—British Columbia's growth in 1928 covered every field. The production of these four great industries for the first time in their history broke the quarter-billion mark. A conservative estimate based on preliminary returns so far available would place this output at \$251,205,000, an increase of \$6,977,333 over the total for 1927, but final returns, especially from the lumber industry, may easily boost this a million or more.

The gigantic total revenue poured into the business channels of the Province by basic industries was remarkable in that it showed an increase in each one of them. Not one lagged behind, as has often occurred in former years. The gain in mining was largest, closely followed by agriculture and fishing. While the precise value of the lumber output cannot be gauged at this time, it was \$82,000,000, last year and should be larger in 1929, if the official estimate of a ten per cent increase in the cut is maintained. In the end, of course, the value of the year's operations will depend upon the prevailing prices in the last few months, which have not been averaged officially.

Mining produced \$64,683,691, according to a preliminary estimate released by the Mines Department. This represented by far the largest output in the history of the Province and a gain of \$3,866,231 over 1927.

The farms of the Province, which now constitute its second industry, produced crops worth \$79,020,000, a gain of \$1,611,000 over 1927, the largest total on record.

Fisheries of the Province should be worth \$24,500,000 this year, a gain of something over a million from last year.

Manufacturing, for which figures will be issued by the Federal Government early in 1929, is estimated to have registered a fifteen per cent gain in its total output.

ON UPGRADE
A survey of the basic industries in detail shows them all to be on the upgrade.

There has been a year of ups and downs for lumbering, British Columbia's greatest industry, but from the standpoint of production it has shown a definite net gain over 1927. The total output of the timber industry in all lines is officially estimated this year to be ten per cent greater than that of the previous year. Altogether officials of the provincial forestry service expect the Province to produce about 2,800,000,000 feet of timber, as against the record figure of 2,900,000,000 feet in 1926.

(Concluded on page 3)

TO CHANGE SCHOOL STUDIES
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—A five-year study of secondary school curricula, with a view to reorganization of the social studies, will be initiated by the American Historical Association, it was announced here to-day.

Cooke, as a result of the appointment by the Minister of Justice, will have an opportunity to prove the truth of his allegation that he was a prisoner of war in Germany during the period he was posted by the Canadian army as a deserter and his pay and allowances were stopped.

FIRE LOSS IS FORTY-EIGHT CENTS A HEAD

Property Valued at Close on \$100,000,000 Covered For Loss of \$20,062

Victoria had a fire loss of forty-eight cents per capita, on a basis of 42,000 population, for the year just closing. It was reported by Fire Chief Vernon W. Stewart, to-day.

The actual loss to date this year has been \$20,062, of which \$2,000 was for damage to automobiles, and the balance for loss in buildings and contents. The property protected has an assessed value of \$42,662,240, with an estimated value of contents between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

By months the loss, recorded through insurance adjustments, was as follows: January, \$5,000; February, \$800; March, \$400; April, \$2,853; May, \$1,883; June, \$1,078; July, \$1,020; August, \$3,520; September, \$450; October, \$590; November, \$2,193; and December for twenty-nine days, \$200; total, \$20,062.

SMOKERS CARELESS
The loss sustained by automobiles on fire was ten per cent of the total, and was caused, says Chief Stewart, in the main through smokers' carelessness. No fires got away from the department during the year, and the highest loss in any month was the January total of \$5,000 for thirty-one days. December with \$200 loss to date is expected to prove the record low month of the year.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN TO-DAY

Results of League Games Played in Cities of United Kingdom

London, Dec. 29.—Football games to-day resulted as follows:
ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST
Arsenal 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Aston Villa 1, Leeds 0.
Blackburn 3, Derby 1.
Bury 2, Liverpool 2.
Cardiff 2, Newcastle 0.
Everton 0, Bolton 0.
Huddersfield 3, Portsmouth 1.
Leicester 2, Manchester United 1.
Sheffield United 3, West Ham 3.
Manchester City 2, Birmingham 3.
Sunderland 2, Burnley 1.

SECOND DIVISION
Blackpool 3, Preston 2.
Bradford 2, Barnsley 1.
Clapton 0, West Bromwich 2.
Grimsby 3, Bristol City 2.
Middlesbrough 0, Reading 0.
Notts County 4, Millwall 5.
Oldham 3, Tottenham 0.
Southampton 3, Hull City 2.
(Concluded on page 2)

OTTAWA INVESTIGATES WAR VETERAN'S CLAIM FOR PAY

Vancouver, Dec. 29.—Although Mr. Justice Audette in the Exchequer Court dismissed an action of John William Cooke, Queen's Avenue, to recover \$3,225 for pay and allowance from the Department of Defence, the Minister of Justice, in accordance with the judge's suggestion, has appointed Colonel R. F. Orde, Judge-advocate-general, Ottawa, to investigate Cooke's claim. Without hearing any evidence,

the Exchequer Court judge, on motion of the defendant, dismissed the action on the ground that soldier has no right of action for his pay and allowances. Cooke, as a result of the appointment by the Minister of Justice, will have an opportunity to prove the truth of his allegation that he was a prisoner of war in Germany during the period he was posted by the Canadian army as a deserter and his pay and allowances were stopped.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Cocktails Any Size to Take Home

Olympia Oyster House

1419 Broad Street, Across From B. & K.
Eastern, Olympia, Japanese, Crescent, Ladysmith, Equilmalt and West Coast Oysters

PLENTY OF OYSTERS FOR NEW YEAR'S
BUY YOUR OYSTERS HERE
The only place in town. Five kinds of oysters. Special for New Year's

CHICKEN TAMALES
OPEN EVENINGS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY

Men's Rubber Work Boots
Laced heavy rolled edge soles; sizes 8 to 11\$2.95

OLD COUNTRY SHOE STORE
635-637 JOHNSON STREET

CHICKENS LAY EGGS
If you feed our Egg-laying Mash. Properly mixed and ground. \$2.75 Per sack

SYLVESTER FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 413 709 YATES ST.

WE NEED A CONSTANT, CONTINUOUS FLOW OF ORDERS TO KEEP OUR FORTY DISABLED MEN AT WORK

Your order is especially needed now to keep us going for January and February, which are usually slack months.

If you require anything making, altered or repaired, bring it in now.

ESTIMATES FREE

THE RED CROSS WORKSHOP
584-6 Johnson St. (Just Below Government) Phone 2169

BIGGER POWER SUPPLY PLANNED FOR VANCOUVER

first unit is scheduled for completion by the autumn of 1930, in time for the peak load of 1930-31. Eventually the Ruskin plant may develop 172,000 horse power.

With this announcement also came word that the first development at the Ruskin River would be enlarged at a cost of an additional \$1,000,000.

The expansion of the B.C. Electric Power Corporation's development programme is believed to be necessary to keep pace with the increasing industrial activity now taking place.

In making the announcement this morning, Mr. Murrin said:

"We intend to call for tenders immediately for the first work in connection with the Ruskin development on the Stave River. Optimistic as we were regarding the future of this province, our new directors have brought us still greater optimism, but up on personal visits and observations which they have made in British Columbia, I believe we are merely starting on our industrial expansion and that our abundant power and the low rates we offer will attract industries in increasing numbers. Not only that, but it is to be expected that the financial interests that are associated with our eastern directors will do everything possible to assist in the development of this district."

"With these prospects before us, we have changed our power development plans to bring a greater and more rapid increase in general have speeded up our entire programme."

LARGER TUNNEL PLANNED

"Our Bridge River development will also be increased, and this change in plans may slightly delay the completion of the first stage. It has been our intention ultimately to enlarge the tunnel we are at present driving, to be twice the size, and the 165,000-volt transmission line was later increased to 220,000 volts. We now intend to enlarge the tunnel immediately and make provision for transmitting at 220,000 volts."

E. G. MAYNARD
JEWELER
IS NOW
LOCATED
IN NEW STORE
643 YATES ST.

With One of the Most Up-to-date Stocks Ever Shown.

A cordial invitation to our patrons, old and new, to visit us and let us show you our many interesting numbers. Our selection is large.

Our prices very moderate.

PHONE 3804

DOVELL'S CARTAGE

And Storage Co. Ltd.

Believe in
GOOD WILLING SERVICE
and will give you
SERVICE

In Storage, Packing, Crating to any parts of the world
Experts in

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING

We know how
Private Storage Rooms Together with
Largest Mould-proof Room in City
We Also have the Lowest Insurance
Rate on Storage in Victoria

1119 Wharf Street, Rithet Building
Telephone 339 and 40
Night—3748 and 5708

Annexing BLADDER WEAKNESS
Of Old Age
Safely
Relieved by
Santal Midy
Sold by All Druggists

OAK BAY WILL VOTE NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Council Decides That Question Shall Be Submitted to Taxpayers January 19

Building, Now Much Needed in Municipality, Will Cost \$100,000

Whether Oak Bay shall have a new High School Building or not will be decided by the property owners of the municipality when they go to the polls on January 19. It was decided at a special meeting of the Oak Bay Council last evening.

At the last meeting of the council, members asked the school board for a more detailed account of the extraordinary expenses submitted to them for their construction. The school board in the intervening time had met members of the council and it was decided to submit the high school question to the taxpayers in the form of a by-law at the next municipal election.

The new building which, if the by-law passes, will be erected on Cromwell Road, will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 of which the Provincial Government will pay a quarter. For several years the present Oak Bay high school building has been crowded to capacity and there is strong need for a new and more modern building to meet the needs of a growing and prosperous municipality.

B.C. BUSINESS BREAKS ALL RECORDS IN 1928

(Continued from page 1)

Lumber prices are reported on the average slightly higher than last year, but paper prices are down somewhat, and on this account officials cannot forecast the value of the annual crop. The full year's returns are in. It should be equal to or larger than the figure of \$83,000,000 for 1927. These calculations are based on the log scale of the first five months of the year, which showed an average gain in output of ten per cent in all lines. As the last part of the year has been more prosperous in lumbering than the early months, this rate of increase will be maintained for the entire period, it is believed.

RECENT IMPROVEMENT

The end of 1928, which began inauspiciously for the lumber industry, sees the business on the upgrade. This improvement started in the Fall with the strengthening of markets generally and is largely responsible for the growth of total production over that of 1927. In the last year the prairie and American markets have been the chief factors in the increasing industrial activity now taking place.

In making the announcement this morning, Mr. Murrin said:

"We intend to call for tenders immediately for the first work in connection with the Ruskin development on the Stave River. Optimistic as we were regarding the future of this province, our new directors have brought us still greater optimism, but up on personal visits and observations which they have made in British Columbia, I believe we are merely starting on our industrial expansion and that our abundant power and the low rates we offer will attract industries in increasing numbers. Not only that, but it is to be expected that the financial interests that are associated with our eastern directors will do everything possible to assist in the development of this district."

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE OR HIRE—LADIES' HINDO or general purpose horse. Apply to Fisher, 603 Hereward Road, City limits, E. and N. Railway track. 1929-1-12

NOTICE

Yuen Lee Yee Kuo, 330 Commercial Street, who announces they are taking over the business of Pock Yuen, 348 Pissard Street, on or about January 30, 1929, hereby notice before that date. New management will not be responsible for old debts.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Yes, the Royal Dairy Limited will be delivering ice cream on New Year's Day. Any extract or crushed fruit flavor, including the delicious new "Pine Pudding." Orders taken until 6 o'clock, December 31. Phone 188, 707 View Street.

Tea Kettle, afternoon, next to Riz. Breakfast, lunches, afternoon teas and supper.

A New Year conference of Christians will (D.V.) be held in Ampleforth Hall, Yates Street. Public meetings Sunday, December 30, 2:30 and 7 p.m.; Monday and Tuesday, 10:30, 2:30, 7 o'clock. A general invitation is extended.

New Year's Day—Carson's Cafe, four-course turkey lunch, 60c; hot turkey supper, 60c.

GENERAL INCREASES

Dairy products are expected to be ten to fifteen per cent greater in value than in 1927. Grain and field crops show a substantial gain, but their value is somewhat less because of lower world prices. In the meat business the most marked progress of the year occurred. This was due in a large measure to the beef shortage in the United States and the consequent rise in meat prices. After years of depression, meat producers of this Province are back on a basis of prosperity and their problem now is to keep up with the demands of the market. During the next few years beef stocks, greatly reduced in recent seasons, be-

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VANCOUVER ISLAND EGG LAYING CONTEST

Conducted by the Dominion Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C.
Report for Week: No. 7, Ending Dec. 19, 1928.

Pen	Name	Breed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week	Total	Total	
														Eggs	Pts	
1.	A. Adams	W.L.	6	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	5	4	5	10	112.4
2.	B. Adams	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bates & O'Neil	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	T. Barclay	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	J. C. Butterfield	W.L.	2	4	1	2	0	3	4	0	5	0	5	27	236.204	
6.	J. J. Dugan	W.L.	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	273.7	
7.	W. L. Douglas	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Forster & Farnham	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	A. G. Gosselin	W.L.	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	204.181	
10.	C. G. Gosselin	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	W. J. Gunn	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Miss Gwynne	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	T. H. Hayward	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	C. O. Gosselin	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
18.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
19.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
20.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
21.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
22.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
23.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
24.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
25.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
26.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
27.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
28.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
29.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
30.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
31.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
32.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
33.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
34.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
35.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
36.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
37.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
38.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
39.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
40.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
41.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
42.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
43.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
44.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
45.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
46.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
47.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
48.	Experimental Farm, Alaska	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	305.473	
49.	W. P. Hurst	W.L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	
50.	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	241.243	

Please address all correspondence to the superintendent, Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C.
N.B.—Bird No. 16, pen 25, has an unbroken cycle to date of 48 eggs, averaging 25 weeks' production, 51 per cent.

TO TAKE VOTE ON NEW FLOUR MILL

North Vancouver People Will Decide on Concessions to Elevator Company

Vancouver, Dec. 29.—Establishment of a flour mill and grain elevator, with complete loading facilities, on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, east of Kennard Avenue, with an investment of more than \$1,000,000, will be undertaken by W. E. McGraw, A. Melville, Dollar and associates, if provisions of a by-law now being prepared are accepted by the voters of North Vancouver. North Vancouver Council has been informed by Mr. McGraw that he and his associates have completed negotiations for the lease of 300 feet of waterfront, with an option on 200 feet adjoining.

The council proposes to give the following concessions to the company: Fixed assessment not exceeding \$50 a front foot for a period of ten years. Meter water supply, with free water up to 2,500 gallons a year.

EARLY VOTE.

It is not possible to submit the necessary by-law at the election on January 17, but it will be put to a vote as soon after that date as possible.

Explaining the plans to the council, Mr. McGraw said his company intended to build a plant that would cost nearly \$1,000,000. The grain elevator would have a capacity of 600,000 bushels. The flour mill would have a capacity of 2,500 barrels a day. There would be a modern feed manufacturing plant. The loading equipment would have a capacity of 2,500 bushels an hour. It would cost approximately \$100,000 to improve the site.

Mr. McGraw added that the plant would employ between seventy-five and 150 men.

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

(Continued from page 1)

Stoke 1, Notts Forest 1.
Swansea 0, Chelsea 1.
Wolverhampton 4, Port Vale 0.

THIRD DIVISION
Northern Section
Aston 1, Southport 3.
Barrow 0, New Brighton 0.
Carlisle 4, Accrington 3.
Crawley 3, Wrexham 1.
Crewe 1, Halesowen 2.
Doncaster 4, Rochdale 2.
Sheff. Wed. 2, Burnley 0.
Sheff. Utd. 2, Bradford City 2.
South Shields 1, Darlington 3.
Tranmere 2, Stockport 1.
Wigan 4, Lincoln 0.

Southern Section
Brighton and Hove 1, Luton 0.
Bristol Rovers 1, Swindon 4.
Charlton 3, Northampton 1.
Exeter City 2, Brentford 3.
Fulham 0, Batham 0.
Merthyr 2, Plymouth 2.
Norwich 3, Coventry 0.
Queens Park 5, Torquay United 1.
Southend 4, Bournemouth 4.
Thames 2, Wycombe 1.
Walsall 3, Newport 1.
Watford 3, Crystal Palace 3.

ASTRONOMER TELLS OF DISCOVERY

New York, Dec. 29.—A discovery interpreted as meaning that limitless space has some sort of limits was announced yesterday before the American Astronomical Society, meeting here with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It was introduced in a paper submitted by Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of Mount Wilson Observatory in California.

That the amazing speed of motion of spiral galaxies is possibly a mystery, "something else" involving a "closer universe" was the suggestion made by Dr. Adams. The nature of the "light bending," he says, is looked upon as an important discovery.

ARBITRATION FAILS IN GERMAN STRIKE

Hamburg, Dec. 29.—Rejection by both shipyard workers and employers at Baltic and North Sea ports of the decision of an arbitration court in their wage dispute has created a temporary deadlock in the relations of the employees have been on strike for more than three months and 60,000 of them are involved.

The labor ministry at Berlin will make another effort at conciliation. If this fails, the award of the court will be declared binding on both sides.

The court fixed a week of fifty working hours and granted an average wage increase of five pfennigs an hour.

YULETIDE FESTIVAL EVENTS

To-day—Supper dance, Empress Hotel, 9 p.m.
Sunday, December 30—Concert of sacred music by the Victoria quartette and orchestra, Empress Hotel, 9 p.m.
Monday, December 31—New Year's Eve Celebrations, dance and supper, Empress Hotel.
Tuesday, January 1—Dinner dance at Empress Hotel, 6:45 p.m.
Wednesday, January 2—"The Chester Mysteries," Crystal Garden Theatre, 8:30 p.m.
Thursday, January 3—"Wardle's Christmas Party," Crystal Garden Theatre, 8:30 p.m.
Friday, January 4—Fairy tale fancy dress ball, Empress Hotel, 9 p.m.
Saturday, January 5—Twelfth Night Revels and supper dance, Empress Hotel, 9 p.m.

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Barrow 0, New Brighton 0.
Carlisle 4, Accrington 3.
Crawley 3, Wrexham 1.
Crewe 1, Halesowen 2

Avoid this Pitfall

SOME men underestimate the necessity of Life Insurance through a belief that they can't afford it, or because of an exaggerated feeling of prosperity. Yet most estates often disclose vanished assets and reveal—too late—that a little foresight could have secured financial protection for dependents.

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JAMES SHERRATT, District Manager

Read The Daily Times

SEED MEN PUT CANADA FIRST IN WHEAT WORLD

Federal Cerealists Tell of Results of Scientific Plant Breeding

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—More than \$100,000,000 has been added to value of Canada's annual wheat crop through the introduction of superior wheat varieties and strains by scientific plant breeding.

This was a statement made in an interview here today by L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, on the progress of grain research work being conducted at the various experimental stations of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

CANADA LEADS

Artificial crossing of a large number of imported varieties of wheat and the evolution of new strains through selection from established varieties had produced types of wheat which had elevated Canada to the premier position among the wheat producing countries of the world, Mr. Newman said. He admitted fertility of soil and favorable climatic conditions also were important factors.

But without strains that will excel in such points as yielding ability, precocity, strength of straw, milling and baking qualities, our supremacy

might be challenged," Mr. Newman observed.

"It is probably safe to say that in few countries, if any, has the work of scientific breeders of plants contributed more directly and substantially to national prosperity than it has in Canada," Mr. Newman declared.

FIGHT AGAINST RUST

The production of a variety of wheat combining high yields and good baking quality with a high degree of resistance to stem rust was stated by the Dominion cerealist to be one of the most pressing problems.

Encouraging progress, he said, had been made in evolving such a variety, the latest of which, known as "Reward," having been distributed to about 400 farmers last Spring.

Questionnaires had been sent out to those who had grown this wheat to determine the performance of the new variety as compared with established strains under similar conditions.

"So far as our experimental farms are concerned, 'Reward' wheat bids fair to become a valuable asset in promoting increased productivity in certain districts," Mr. Newman asserted. We prefer, however, at the present time, to be somewhat conservative, for fear the hopes of farmers generally should be buoyed unduly. It has proved to be a high yielding variety of excellent quality, early maturing and rust resistant to a degree greater than other wheats."

Manchurians Join China Nationalists

Mukden, Manchuria, Dec. 29.—General Chang Hsueh-liang and his associates today announced they had decided, without reservation, to accept the authority of the National Government and to hold the flag of Nationalist China to-day.

VANCOUVER ISLAND NEWS

Nanaimo Man Invents New Iron

Nanaimo, Dec. 28.—J. W. Southern, well-known local inventor, has just returned from the East where he has been successful in obtaining a patent for his latest invention. It relates to a flat or sad-iron which is equipped with a miniature light and reflector, which saves the operator the trouble of turning the work to avoid shadows. The light also indicates whether or not the iron is being heated. It will prove a great help and saving in household light and efficiency as Mr. Southern has overcome the resistance whereby a low voltage bulb is used, giving a strong light and making it unnecessary to burn high voltage house light while ironing. The new iron will be on the market within a few months as Mr. Southern has also successfully sold out to the largest manufacturers of irons in Canada. He has secured the agency for Vancouver Island, so that Nanaimites will be the first to have the privilege of using the new iron.

Word has been received of the death in St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, of John Stourman, a well-known former resident of Nanaimo. The deceased was thirty-one years of age and leaves a sister, Mrs. Angela McLean, Nanaimo. The funeral will be held from the D. J. Jenkins Ltd. chapel on Friday at 2:30, Rev. Father Henan officiating.

Duncan

"Bits and Pieces" from English pantomimes, produced by Mrs. Eric Weston, was repeated at a matinee given at the K. of P. Hall, Duncan, on Thursday afternoon. With Mrs. Muriel Wade at the piano the cast included Josephine Jackson, Kathleen McDonald, Ida Sharples, Patricia Carr-Hilton, Aileen Stannard, Mildred McColl, Melba Anderson, Felicity Aldersey, Stella Stannard, Ruby McIntyre, Betty Weston, Sheila Saunders, Muriel Jarvis, Fatsy Weston, Peter Swan, Francis Potts, Gregor McKenzie and Bert Evans.

The scenes included "Dick Whittington," "The Fairy Princess," "Cinderella in the Kitchen" and "Palace Scene with specialties given by Mrs. Beasley, Mrs. H. P. Swan, Miss Pat Carr-Hilton, Mr. Eric Henderson and Mrs. Eric Weston.

Miss Anita Woodward came down from Courtenay to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, of Merritt, were in Duncan this week with their daughter, who is a graduate nurse at the King's Daughters' Hospital.

R. Ransom, of Alberni, is visiting his parents in Duncan.

Miss Betty Hutchison, came up from Victoria to spend Christmas at her home in Duncan.

Mr. Gavin Thomson from Vancouver, spent the Yuletide season with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomson, Gibbons Road.

Miss Maud Watson of Vancouver spent Christmas here with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyd and son, Robert, have returned to their home in Vancouver after spending the holidays here.

Miss Ethel Chesworth, of Victoria, spent Christmas here with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Griffin and family spent Christmas in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Davidson and daughter of Victoria are spending the holidays here, the guests of Mrs. Davidson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson.

J. McPhee of Courtenay is visiting his son-in-law and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Callin.

Miss Nellie Inglis of Nanaimo is spending the holidays here with relatives.

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AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE

OF

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Outstanding Values

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Every Coat and Dress Has Been Substantially Reduced for This Event

SEE WINDOWS FOR BARGAINS

Angus Campbell & Co. Ltd.

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PRINCE TO BE MADE GENERAL IN ARMY

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, Dec. 29.—London shortly expects the announcement of the Prince of Wales's promotion to the rank of general in the British army. This promotion was contemplated before the King's illness.

It is certain that the Prince will have to represent His Majesty at several military functions next year, at which he could only suitably be present in the rank of general. His Royal Highness has held the rank of colonel on the active list of the army for nearly ten years. It has not latterly been the custom in England to give the younger members of the Royal Family service appointments out of proportion to their age and experience.

The Prince of Wales is colonel of the Welsh Guards and colonel-in-chief of the Middlesex and other regiments. He is a group captain of the Air Force and a captain in the Royal Navy, but we may expect to hear of His Royal Highness's suitable naval promotion also.

Winnipeg Urges Prairie Air Mail Links Be Continued

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade is urging the prairie air mail service be continued. The trial service was scheduled to end today. Yesterday a telegram was sent to Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, at Ottawa.

Teachers Oppose Essay Contests

Toronto, Dec. 29 (Canadian Press).—Essay contests are to be banned from Toronto colleges if the board of education heeds the advice of the board of high school principals. Col. W. C. Mitchell, supervising principal, reported to the school management committee it was time these contests were ruled out so far as regular school hours were concerned. He said:

They say that when Wilson Mizner ran a racing-tip bureau in New York he advertised with this slogan: "Our selections even amaze the horses!"

Sale of Simmons Beds

See Our Windows for Special Bargains in Simmons' Guaranteed Steel Beds. Also Odd Dressers Priced at Bargain Prices. Sleep in an Inner Coil Spring Mattress and get Comfort Supreme. Prices from \$25.00.

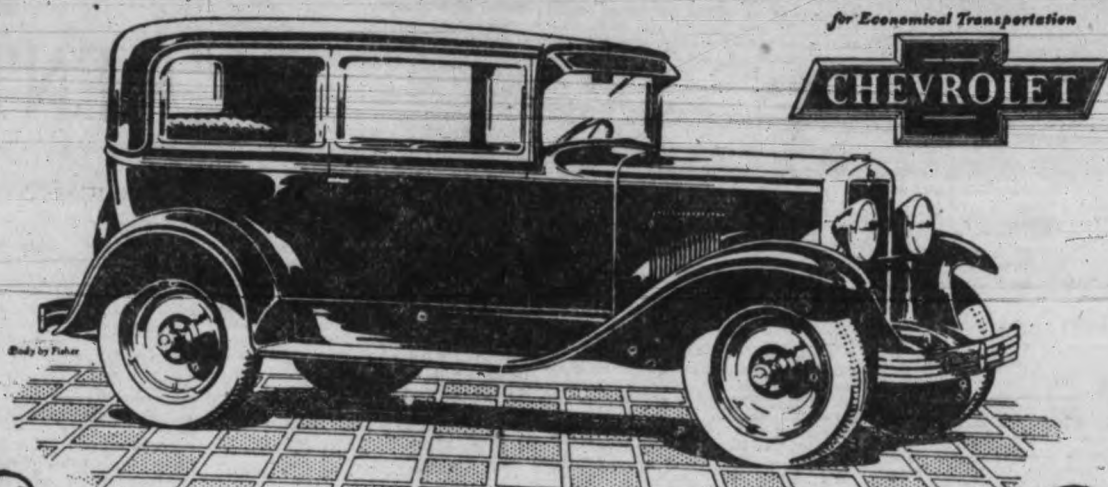
SMITH & CHAMPION
THE BETTER VALUE HOUSE LIMITED
1420 DOUGLAS ST.

THIS IS THE TIME TO MAKE SPRING GARDENS

The New Year is almost upon us. Whether it will be a successful garden year for you or not will depend upon your preparations now. If you want bloom and color in the Spring, plant without delay. We can help you, either with our organization of trained garden builders or with a surprising variety of Perennials, Roses, Shrubs, Rock Plants and Alpines, all of the highest possible quality. See them in our nursery or ask for our catalogue.

The Rockhome Gardens Limited

SAANICH ROAD (R.M.D. 3). TELEPHONE: GORDON HEAD 188
John Hutchison, F.R.H.S.; Norman Rant, F.R.H.S.; Garden Architects



The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History -with Marvelous New Bodies by Fisher!

Only a short time has elapsed since the Outstanding Chevrolet was introduced—but already it has swept on to one of the greatest triumphs in automotive history. Never before has the public so overwhelmingly endorsed a new Chevrolet—for never before has there been provided, at prices within the reach of everyone, such a generous measure of beauty, comfort, performance and dependability!

The marvelous new bodies by Fisher—longer, lower and roomier, with all closed models equipped with adjustable front seats that may be moved forward and back to suit the comfort of the driver—represent the most original contribution that Chevrolet has ever made to motor car comfort and beauty. The hood streams back from the voguish new chromium plated radiator in straight, unbroken lines and blends flawlessly into the body contours. Body mouldings divide at the cowl line—giving a paneled effect to the cowl and hood that is both distinctive and pleasing. Concave front pillars lengthen and smarten the profile. And distinctive new Ternersted hardware lends a final touch of custom elegance.

The great new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine was developed from more than a hundred motors that were built and tested over a period of four years by Chevrolet engineers. Not only does it develop 32% more power than any previous Chevrolet engine—but not only is it sensationally faster and

swifter in acceleration—but it performs with a smoothness and quietness of operation that are almost unbelievable in a low-priced automobile. It idles along in the traffic line with remarkable ease and quietness. It leaps ahead at the signal light like an arrow from a bow. It takes the hills, no matter how steep, with truly astounding ease. At all speeds and in all gears, the Outstanding Chevrolet delivers its amazing performance, in the same smooth, effortless way.

But sensational as this performance is—it is matched in impressiveness by the marvelous comfort and handling ease that have been engineered into the chassis. The heavy, rigid, channel steel frame extends beyond the entire length of the body and rests on four semi-elliptic shock-absorber springs—set parallel with the road. The front springs are 36 inches long and the rear springs 54 inches—while all spring shackles are equipped with Alemite fittings. The steering mechanism is designed with ball bearings throughout, with complete lubrication at all points of contact. Brake pedals are correctly spaced for easy and safe manipulation. The two-beam headlights are controlled by a foot button located on the floor boards. And a slender, flat-type steering wheel fits snugly into the hands.

We cordially invite you to visit our showroom and secure complete and detailed information regarding this great new car—which will be ready for delivery beginning January 1st.

C-15-12-28

The COACH \$770

The Roadster	.....	\$665
The Phaeton	.....	\$665
The Coupe	.....	\$760
The Sedan	.....	\$870
The Sport Cabriolet	.....	\$885
The Convertible Landau	.....	\$925
Light Delivery Chassis (½ ton)	.....	\$510
Above prices at Factory, Ottawa	.....
Government Taxes, Front and Rear Bumpers, Spare Tire and Tube Extra	
1½ TON CHASSIS	\$695
At Factory, Walkerville	
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THOS. PITT; - DUNCAN

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

Victoria Daily Times

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1928

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OUR DARDANELLES

ONE OF THE MATTERS THE INCOMING city council should take under consideration is the widening of the part of upper Fort Street known as the Dardanelles. It is one of the busiest arteries in the community and no matter what other thoroughfares may be developed an increasing amount of traffic always will pass over it. Its width at present is hardly more than enough to accommodate the street car service, and this is only a fraction of the traffic which passes through that narrow strip.

Apart from the need of reducing the danger of accident to motorists and pedestrians, the widening of this artery should be undertaken as quickly as possible for important economic reasons. The improvement will have to be carried out eventually, but it can be done now at a much lower cost than it would involve a few years hence.

INTERESTED IN CANADA

British firms are looking very closely into the possibilities of setting up branch factories in Canada. More and more of their representatives will be seen in Canada every year.—Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner to Canada, at Montreal recently.

CANADA IS ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE

All the branch factories British industrialists care to establish here. One of the problems ahead of this country is the problem of manufacturing for export. Raw materials of infinite variety abound in Canada and a very great deal more use could be made of them than is being made at the present time. It has been pointed out many times that, all things being equal, our people would prefer to buy goods produced by British workmen than goods produced by foreign workmen. The British exporter often has complained that the Canadian people do not buy enough of his goods; but we do not think we should be blamed for that. Only in recent years, for instance, has the manufacturer in Britain thought it good business to advertise his products in this Dominion. The fact that each year witnesses the establishment of new agencies to promote the sales of these goods is evidence that it pays to make them known.

There is nothing new in the statement that the American manufacturer long ago saw his opportunity for business in Canada and came and took it. It is true, of course, that the demands of the consuming public on this side of the international boundary line are very similar to those of the people on the other side. But there still remains a sentimental inclination on the part of Canadians to patronize British business. It is that very natural inclination which the British industrialist should be capitalizing in a greater measure than he is at present, by establishing his branch factories not only in the Canadian market, but also nearer to that vast market which already has begun to open up in the Orient and other Pacific countries.

These new markets should be of considerable interest to British industrialists. Our neighbor on the South already has scattered his commercial missionaries throughout the Orient and unless Canada and Great Britain show the same interest in the new field, the pushful American producer will get the cream of this new business. The British manufacturer with a Canadian factory, making use of the ample facilities which he would find at his command, comparatively free from labor troubles, should be able to hold his own. Incidentally, moreover, there is no reason why there should not be an interchange of industry between the various members of the British Commonwealth. We are reminded that several American industrialists have gone to Great Britain and established factories there. They realize that the man with the goods on the spot is the man who gets the business. He is able to adapt himself to conditions; doing business at long range obviously is attended by many handicaps. Canadian products of a varied nature are becoming more popular every year in Great Britain. "Canadian Weeks" to make them known already have become quite common over there. It would not be surprising if some of our own manufacturers followed the example of their rivals across the border and established themselves in Britain in lines in which they excel.

Full development in these matters, of course, never will be accomplished unless many of the tariff restrictions which now hamper trade between various parts of the Commonwealth shall be scaled down so as to permit the free flow of goods. If there are to be interchanges of industry and interchanges of capital, the principle of give-and-take will have to be given a fair chance.

ELUSIVE SOLITUDE

EUGENE O'NEILL, FAMOUS PLAYWRIGHT, suffered a partial nervous breakdown and cast about for some refuge where he could have peace and quiet. He picked Shanghai—seemingly as remote a place as a harassed author could want—and went there in the hope of rebuilding his health by escaping all petty annoyances.

But it did not work. Peace was more unattainable in Shanghai than it had been in New York. After a few weeks the dramatist was forced to flee again. He wrote to a friend:

"I came to China seeking peace and quiet and hoping that here, at least, people would mind their business and allow me to mind mine. But I have found more snoops and gossips per square inch than there is in any New England town of 1,000 inhabitants."

Shanghai has always been accepted as one of those places where a man burdened by cares, worries or unpleasant memories could go and "forget." In fiction, drama and the moving pictures, Shanghai is the port of missing men, the place where one's past is forgotten, where one's companions are not inquisitive, where one can exist as one pleases without being questioned or bothered.

But, apparently, it really is not that kind of place at all. O'Neill found it full of "snoops and gossips," and discovered that there was less privacy obtainable in Shanghai than in the most prying, inquisitive small town.

This is a bit of a jolt to our preconceived notions, but it really need not be a surprise. The urge to poke a nose into the other fellow's business is one of the oldest and most universal traits human nature possesses. It happens, also, to be one of the most unpleasant.

No one knows the number of lives that have been wrecked by this human propensity to gossip and pry. It must be enormous. Most of us are guilty, in more or less degree. It usually begins innocently enough, with idle speculation about some unexplained action of a friend or neighbor; but it often progresses beyond all bounds, tying the luckless victim hand and foot in a mesh of inquisitive snooping and talk from which he cannot hope to escape.

It is of no use going to Shanghai to get away from it. It can't be done. Until human nature changes, we will always have gossip. It can neither be fought nor escaped. The only thing a man can do is strengthen himself to ignore it, if possible—and, at the same time, bind himself not to indulge in any on his own hook.

FLYING TO SAFETY

ALTHOUGH REPORTS OF CONDITIONS in Afghanistan have been both vague and conflicting, the fact that machines of the British Royal Air Force have evacuated all the foreign women and children from Kabul is an indication that the revolt of some of King Amanullah's subjects by no means has been quelled. The situation in the capital, however, is reported to be less serious than it was, while an unconfirmed report has it that the King will attempt to remove his government from Kabul to Kandahar and conduct a strong offensive against his enemies in the Spring—after the severe weather of the winter.

Incidentally, history has been made by the Royal Air Force in Afghanistan. And it was made only just in time. Had it been delayed another day or so, snow would have prevented the carrying out of such relief measures. It is safe to say, moreover, that this is the first time a rescue of this kind has been effected. In order that it might be done loyal troops of King Amanullah kept the rebels at a respectable distance from the aerodrome at Kabul while the aeroplanes flew to and fro on their mission of succor. Much indeed has taken place in the air since the Wright Brothers flew their first heavier-than-air machine at Kittyhawk twenty-five years ago.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

The New York Herald-Tribune

Time was when the line of progress in communication seemed clear. All over the world, canals, replaced roads, and then railroads replaced canals. Every town wanted at least a stub railway line. To-day many a stub railway line has been abandoned, even in the United States; and for local passenger traffic, at least, many railroads find it cheaper to operate bus lines paralleling their own tracks than to run steam trains over the rails. The auto truck has changed the nature of the road. It is no longer a pair of muddy ruts carrying lumbering horses slowly across a few bare miles, but a smooth concrete road keeps pace with the train, and except for heavy freight in bulk it serves the railroad's purpose even better. It delivers at the door, saving two reloadings.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD STORE

The Chicago News

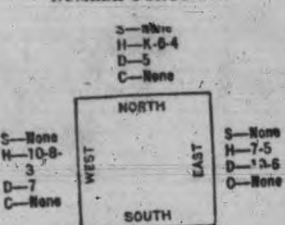
There are still 1,328,000 small retail dealers in the United States, so that it is rather wild for one to predict the disappearance of the neighborhood merchant. He has a place and a function in modern society. While he cannot afford to minimize the influence of chain-store competition, as Dr. Klein says, he needs resourcefulness, enterprise, originality and cultivation of the personal and the human element in trade. The small shop has its own advantages and can retain them and even increase them. It can pay more attention to individual tastes and preferences; it can play a part in building up the neighborhood, and it can diversify its stock more freely and at less risk.

A THOUGHT

Then I saw that wisdom excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness.—Ecc. 1, 13.
The clouds may drop down titles and estates, wealth may seek up; but wisdom must be sought.—Young.

SHUFFLE YOUR CARDS

By FAYAN MATHEY
NUMBER FORTY-SIX



Diamonds are trumps, and South has the lead. North and South must win all four tricks against a perfect defense.

Lay out the cards on a table, as shown in the diagram, and study the situation. See how you can find a method of play that will net North and South all of the tricks.

Solution Monday.

YESTERDAY'S PLAYERS

There are some bridge players who never make use of the unblocking play. Yet there are numerous cases when it will net you from one to five or six tricks in a single hand. Here it is very essential to the correct solution.

South leads his diamond, North trumping with the ace. North next leads his four of clubs. If East takes the trick, South trumps the return lead—no matter what it is—and North discards the seven of clubs. South then leads a club, North wins, and the trump is high for the final trick. If West overtakes East's ten of clubs at the second trick, a trump return will be won by South and the club is then finessed through West. If West returns a club to the third trick, the finessing merely takes place at once.

If the seven of clubs cannot be led to the second trick, because North will not then hold a tenace over West. And if the hearts are not unblocked by trumping with the ace at the first trick, West will overtake East's ten of clubs at the second trick. West then leads a trump and North is lost, since a second club trick must also go west. A club is then played. If North plays low, East will win with the ten and return a diamond, and North and South must again lose a second club trick. If the seven of clubs goes on to the first trick, the result is the same. (Copyright, 1928, NEA Service, Inc.)

The WEATHER

Daily Bulletin Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department

Victoria, Dec. 29—5 a.m.—The ocean storm is crossing Northern British Columbia and southwest winds are severe over the land. Fair, moderately cold weather prevails in the interior.

Reports

Victoria—Barometer, 29.87; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Nanaimo—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, maximum yesterday 40, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, maximum yesterday 32, minimum 20; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.46; temperature, maximum yesterday 24, minimum 22; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Prince Rupert—Barometer, 29.22; temperature, maximum yesterday 24, minimum 22; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Caledonia—Barometer, 29.22; temperature, maximum yesterday 24, minimum 22; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Tatla—Barometer, 29.60; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Portland—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Seattle—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
San Francisco—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Seattle, Wash.—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Tacoma, Wash.—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.
Vancouver, B.C.—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, maximum yesterday 42, minimum 40; wind, S.W. 12; rain, 0.00.

Temperature

	Max.	Min.
Victoria	42	40
Nanaimo	40	40
Vancouver	40	40
New Westminster	40	40
Grand Forks	21	21
Neelson	20	20
Swift	20	20
Calgary	24	8
Edmonton	24	14
St. Asaph	24	14
Regina	26	10
Moose Jaw	26	10
Toronto	42	42
Ottawa	38	38
Montreal	42	42
St. John	46	46
Dawson	46	46

Other People's Views

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short and legible. The longer an article is, the more likely it is to be dropped. Communications must bear the name and address of the writer, but not for publication unless the writer wishes. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for the preservation or return to the writer of communications submitted to the Editor.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT

To the Editor:—I wish to correct a crude report published in your issue of December 26, relating to an accident on the Esquimalt Road at 11:30 o'clock Christmas Eve, stating that Mr. Fairall cut a man down.

I had spent the evening with my mother, who resides in the James Bay district, and was returning home when the above-mentioned accident occurred.

Motorcycle Police J. Storing and Richards were not more than twenty-five yards behind when the accident occurred, and they complimented me on the efforts I made to avoid it.

I wish, in justice to myself and other members of the Fairall family, that you have your police station reporter interview either Mr. Storing or Mr. Richards, or both, and publish their version of the accident.

I would treat your report with the contempt it deserves were it not liable to injure other members of the Fairall family.

WILLIAM FAIRALL,
308 Springfield Street, Victoria, B.C.
December 27, 1928.
Editor's Note.—The Times reporter of this accident was: "George Burton, 80."

BURN KIRK'S COAL

"Does Last Longer"
KIRK COAL CO. LTD.
1212 BROAD ST.
PHONE 139

A BLOOM OF TEA

A Luxury Within the Reach of All
NOW REDUCED PRICE AT OUR GROCERS

Regina Street, was rendered first aid following an accident on Esquimalt Road, near the Silver Spring Brewery, Monday. He was struck down by a car driven by Mr. Fairall.

THANKS FOR HELP

To the Editor:—May I ask a little space in your column to express the heartfelt thanks of my wife and myself to Mr. Pease of Hamlettery Lake-side and the many friends who came forward when our house on Telcora Avenue was burned down on the 15th inst?

We are deeply sensible of the interest aroused in our behalf by the local press and would ask you, Sir, to express our thanks to your paper. The acceptance of liability by the Mount Royal Insurance Company was quite unexpected and we must thank them for their payment, without question, of the full amount of the policy within a few days of the claim. Our best thanks are also due to the Robert Macdonald Company of the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, local agents of the Mount Royal, whose manager, Mr. R. P. Hill, had kept the policy in force, paying personally more than half the premium, and so protected our insurance which we thought was cancelled on account of our inability to pay the full amount.

JOHN MACKENZIE,
FLORA MACKENZIE,
1747 Haultain Street, Victoria, B.C.

LORD LAMBOURNE

To the Editor: The press has just recorded the death of Lord Lambourne. "We are delighted to have you with us as our guest on such an occasion," he said. "A great friendship exists to-day, sir, between you and the ex-service men, and you are a loyal citizen, not only of the Dominion of Canada, but of the Empire as a whole."

PRAYERS FOR KING

The Lieutenant-Governor also mentioned the serious illness of King George. "Just previous to leaving Government House, however, I received a bulletin of a reassuring nature, and I feel sure, with the prayers of the people of this great Empire, His Majesty will soon be restored to health," he said. The toast to the Canadian Legion was proposed by Mr. Stone and replied to by Colonel F. S. Robertson, D.S.O.; H. D. Twigg, M.P.P., responded to the toast to the visitor, which was proposed by Comrade Pearson.

E. G. Snowden sponsored the toast to "His Majesty's Forces." In reply, Colonel Pearson, V.C., spoke of the fine unity between service men. A programme of songs was rendered during the evening. Tom Obee, F. R. Robertson, "Buster" Brown, and Watta taking part, while P. Fletcher acted as accompanist.

R. BICKERDIKE, MONTREAL, DIES

Former M.P. Known For Leading Opposition to Capital Punishment

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Robert Bickerdike, former Liberal member of Parliament for the St. Lawrence-St. John's River division of Montreal, ex-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, for years a prominent figure in the cattle-shipping industry and active in several phases of social reform, died here last night at the age of eighty-six years.

To many people across this continent, Robert Bickerdike was known as the man who was opposed to hanging and who introduced bills at different sessions of the House of Commons for abolition of capital punishment in Canada. He was sought by abolitionists by total prohibition.

In 1916 he formed the National Prison Reform Association, which in 1919 was merged with the Honor League of Canada under the name of the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association, of which he was president at the time of his death.

BORN AT KINGSTON

Born at Kingston, Ont., Robert Bickerdike moved with his parents to St. Louis de Gonzague, in this province, where his father had a farm. He came to Montreal in 1880 he started in the live cattle export trade, in which business he was eminently successful. He founded the Livestock Insurance Company and the Standard Light and Power Company. Later he became associated with the Western Assurance Company, of which he was managing director at the time of his death.

Mr. Bickerdike began his political career by entering the Quebec Legislature in 1897, where he represented the St. Antoine Division, a Liberal until 1900. Leaving Quebec for Ottawa, he was the Dominion representative of the St. Lawrence Division from 1900 till 1917.

DEATH IS MYSTERY

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 29.—The body of Morley Murray, missing since Wednesday night following the destruction

EXTENDED CAR SERVICE ON EVE OF NEW YEAR

Extension of the street car service of the B.C. Electric Railway Company has been arranged on New Year's Eve to accommodate those desiring to attend watching those services and other events incident to the ushering in of the New Year.

Last cars from the city on New Year's Eve will leave at all terminal points one hour later than the usual hour, it is announced by the traffic department of the company.

On New Year's Day the cars will be operated under the usual Sunday schedule during the early morning. The last car to and from the city, however, will leave at the usual week night hour.

One of his barn by fire, was found in the still smouldering ruins of the barn yesterday. The origin of the fire remains a mystery as Murray was a non-smoker and seldom carried matches. The only lantern on the premises remained hanging in its position in the house.

EX-SERVICE MEN EXPRESS LOYALTY

Annual Banquet of Britannia Branch of Canadian Legion Well Attended

With over 300 people present, including members, their wives, friends and guests, the annual banquet of the Britannia Branch of the Canadian Legion last night was one of the most successful ever held by the organization.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McKenzie were the honored guests of the evening, and His Honor spoke briefly to the gathering. Other invited guests were: Hon. J. H. King, Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Hon. J. Hinchliffe, Hon. R. H. Pooley, Commander Melles, S.N.O.; Colonel Pearce, V.C.; D.S.O.; Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C.; M.P.P.; H. D. Twigg, M.P.P.; Colonel F. A. Robertson, D.S.O.; Colonel McCowan, D.S.O.; W. Foster, Chief of Police John Fry, H. W. King, Mr. Davidson, and representatives from local and adjoining ex-service clubs. The first vice-president, acted as chairman in the absence of the president, J. J. Blair, who was confined to his home.

WELCOMES HIS HONOR

Mr. Stone welcomed the Lieutenant-Governor, who was delighted to have you with us as our guest on such an occasion," he said. "A great friendship exists to-day, sir, between you and the ex-service men, and you are a loyal citizen, not only of the Dominion of Canada, but of the Empire as a whole."

EMDEN RAIDERS WERE BAFFLED BY COCOS ISLANDERS

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London Dec. 29.—An interesting incident of the war has just been revealed. When a landing party from Emden went to destroy the wireless apparatus at Cocos Island, every piece of apparatus in the cable house was smashed, and then the invaders asked to be shown the main cable. They were shown a thick cable at the beach, and with much trouble hacked through it. They did not know they were cutting an earth wire of small importance. The main cable was hidden and intact.

The Germans then set about bringing down the tall wireless mast. One of the staff pointed out that the staff would fall on the tennis court, and the other in charge obligingly ordered the mast to be brought down away from the court. Had the mast fallen on the court the spare instruments, which the cable staff had buried there for concealment, would have been smashed. With the help of these spare instruments and by the use of a new earth cable, speedily installed, the Cocos Island station was again in communication with the world within twenty-four hours. The arrival of the Australian cruiser Sydney and the resulting battle put an end to the Emden's activities for ever.

SAANICH BERRY MEN HEAR GRANT ON MISSOURI CROP

J. A. Grant of Calgary, Provincial Markets Commissioner, will address the Saanich Fruitgrowers' Association this evening at the Keating Temperance Hall. Mr. Grant has just returned from an inspection of the Missouri strawberry producing districts and will give his impressions of conditions in Missouri.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

The Victoria Daily Times, December 29, 1903

The annual sale of property in arrears of taxes within the municipality will take place to-morrow at noon at the City Hall Chambers.

Last night's meeting of the City Council was a record-breaker for brevity. It lasted only half an hour, the order paper being unusually limited.

Weather Forecast—Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate winds, partly cloudy and mild, with showers to-night or on Wednesday.

Notwithstanding some heavy losses sustained during the past season, the depression in the price of fur seal and some \$13,000 spent in repairs and overhauling vessels for sea, the Victoria Sealing Company for the season ending November 30, has been able to declare a dividend of fifty per cent. a share. This was the very gratifying statement made in the annual report presented at yesterday's meeting in the Board of Trade Building.

SCHOOL BOARD CLOSES BOOKS WITH BALANCE

Chairman George Jay Lauds Colleagues on Successful Year

Alderman-elect W. T. Straith Congratulated on His Election to Council

Trustee George Jay presided over the closing session of the 1928 city school board last night, and congratulated his colleagues on the conclusion of a successful year. School affairs had been administered amicably, and a substantial balance would be left over after the payment of all accounts, he said.

The chairman paid a tribute to the closing session of the 1928 city school board last night, and congratulated his colleagues on the conclusion of a successful year. School affairs had been administered amicably, and a substantial balance would be left over after the payment of all accounts, he said.

In replying to the congratulations of the trustees, Mr. Straith, who is leaving the board to take his seat on the 1929 City Council, he said the services of Mr. Straith would be lost with great regret by the board. Trustees J. L. Beckwith, W. C. Moreby, K. C. Alex Peden and J. S. McMillan joined in felicitations to Mr. Straith on his success at the recent poll. Trustees J. L. Beckwith, W. C. Moreby, K. C. Alex Peden and J. S. McMillan joined in felicitations to Mr. Straith on his success at the recent poll.

WAGE QUESTION

The board authorized the purchase of ten typewriters for the High School, at a rate of \$90 apiece, and passed accounts totaling \$4,262. Trustees J. L. Beckwith, W. C. Moreby, K. C. Alex Peden and J. S. McMillan joined in felicitations to Mr. Straith on his success at the recent poll.

Trustee J. L. Beckwith, chairman of the finance committee, was congratulated on the work of his committee for the year, the committee including Trustees Alex Peden and J. S. McMillan. Trustee W. C. Moreby, K. C. Alex Peden and J. S. McMillan, chairman of the building and grounds committee, was also congratulated, being assisted by Trustees A. C. Pike and W. T. Straith during the year. After the members sat all around, the board adjourned.

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CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

Sore Eruptions Broke Out Over Face, Itched and Burned.

"My trouble began with little, sore eruptions which broke out all over my face. They itched and burned so that I always wanted to be scratching, and when I scratched them they got larger and then dried up. Some nights I could not sleep very well."

"I tried other remedies but they did not help me. I had the trouble over five weeks when I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in two weeks I was healed." (Signed) George W. Herchak, Box 35, Chipman, Alta., Oct. 8, 1927.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Ointment as required, keeps the skin fresh, smooth and clear. Cuticura Talcum is an ideal toilet powder.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Agents: "Cuticura" Ltd., 100, King St. W., Toronto, Ont. Cuticura Soap—25c. Cuticura Ointment—25c. Cuticura Talcum—25c.

ENTIRE NEW LINE

NEW YEAR CARDS—GIFTS—

Calendars, 1929—Pocket Diaries—Desk Diaries

LITCHFIELD'S LTD.

STATIONERS 1109 GOVERNMENT STREET PHONE 5736

Glasses to Remedy Every Optical Defect

No matter how much trouble you have previously experienced in having glasses made to suit you, you can count on receiving satisfaction if you come here for a new lens or a new pair of glasses. Extra care in examining the eyes and lenses ground on the premises makes possible the better workmanship.

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For Monday—the Last Shopping Day of 1928

Bargains in Men's and Women's Apparel

AT HALF PRICE Imported Model Evening Gowns

Gowns in a number of popular shades and many delightful styles. All finest materials, and wonderful values at **HALF PRICE**.
—Mantles, First Floor



Afternoon Dresses

Greatly Reduced

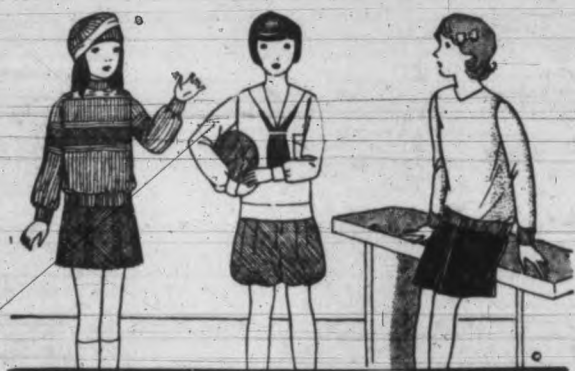
- For **\$5.00** Dresses of silk knit, georgette, crepe balbriggan, spun silk, printed velvet and crepe de Chine; sizes 15 to 45.
- For **\$10.00** Dresses of Celanese, flat crepe, georgette crepe, wool crepe, crepe de Chine, balbriggan and taffeta, with sleeves or sleeveless; popular shades, also black and navy; sizes 15 to 48.
- For **\$15.00** Dresses of charmeen, balbriggan, flat crepe, printed silks, wool georgette, taffeta, satin and Celanese silk; all favorite shades.
- For **\$20.00** Dresses for afternoon, semi-evening or sports wear. Charmeen, wool checks, flat crepe, satin georgette, printed silks and taffetas; attractive shades.
—Mantles, First Floor

KNITTED SUITS

Of Wool and Silk and Wool
Imported Models

\$10.00 and \$15.00

Two-piece Suits, made from the finest yarns and silks, coat or pullover styles. The skirts have elastic at waist. Plain shades or with checks or stripes. A choice of colors; sizes 16 to 42. Great values at **\$10.00** and **\$15.00**.
—Mantles, First Floor



For the School Girl

- Girls' Navy Tunics with round or square necks and sizes 6 to 10 years. Made from fine English serges. Priced, according to size, from **\$4.75 to \$6.50**
- Girls' White Blouses, in heavy quality repp, buttoned down the front and shown with turn-down collar, long sleeves and band around the bottom; sizes 6 to 14 years. Each **\$1.95**
- Girls' Spun Silk Waists with high collar and band at the bottom; sizes 6 to 14 years. Each, **\$3.25** and **\$3.75**
- Girls' Navy Blue Skirts, of fine English serge, made with inch pleats all around; sizes 6 to 14 years. Priced from, each, **\$3.25 to \$7.50**
- Good Wearing Black Broadcloth Bloomers, for girls of 12 to 15 years; made with double gusset and elastic at waist and knee. A pair **\$1.00**
- Sizes 5 to 10 years, a pair **75¢**
—Children's Wear, First Floor

Girls' All-wool Pullovers and Cardigans

- All-wool Pullover Sweaters, for girls of 8 to 14 years. Shown with polo collar, V neck or turn-down collar. In shades of fawn, blue, sand, brown and novelty patterns. Priced from, **\$1.95 to \$4.95**
- Children's All-wool Pullover Sweaters with turn-down collar or V necks and pockets. Shown in fawn, rosewood, brown, grey and green; sizes 2 to 6 years. Priced from, **\$1.25 to \$3.95**
- Children's All-wool Coat Sweaters in cardigan style, or with collars. In a variety of stripes and plain shades; sizes 8 to 14 years. Each **\$3.95**
- Girls' Navy Blue Cardigans, in a very fine weave; sizes 8 to 14 years. Each, at **\$4.50**
—Children's Wear, First Floor



Fur-trimmed Coats

At Great Reductions for Monday

Velour and Broadcloth Coats with crush or shawl collars of fur. Fully lined, all sizes; popular shades—

\$12.90

Coats of velour and broadcloth with fur collars and cuffs. Several popular shades, all fully lined. Each—

\$16.90

Broadcloth and Velour Coats, wrap-around style; with good fur collars and cuffs. All good shades, fully lined; sizes 15 to 44—

\$18.90

Broadcloth and Velour Coats, trimmed with opossum, moufflon, cone and muskrat. Silk lined; black, navy, Saxe and brown—

\$19.75

Straight-line Broadcloth Coats, trimmed with applique, self-material or tucks. Fur collars and cuffs; silk lined. Each—

\$25.00

Coats of broadcloth and all-wool velour, with shawl collars of fur and novelty cuffs. Fancy tucking and stitching; sizes 16 to 44—

\$29.75
—Mantles, First Floor



Year-end Clearance of Women's SHOES

On the Bargain Highway

At **\$2.95**

Patent strap slippers, patent buckle pumps, patent ties and Oxfords, tan calf Oxfords and extra wide strap shoes in black kid and patent. All grouped for immediate clearance at this low price. Other styles come in broken sizes only. All greatly marked down to, pair **\$2.95**
—Lower Main Floor

A REMARKABLE VALUE RAYON LINGERIE **\$1.95**

A Garment

Nightgowns of good quality rayon silk, in tailored or lace-trimmed styles. Shades include Nile, mauve, pink pearl, sunni, blue, peach and white. Each **\$1.95**

Rayon Silk Slips with built-up shoulders and shadow-proof skirt. In navy, grey, black, coral, Nile, blue and white. Each **\$1.95**

Slips of rayon silk, made with opera top and shadow skirt or daintily trimmed with lace, top and bottom. Colors are sunni, Nile, mauve, pink, pearl, peach and white. Each **\$1.95**
—Whitewear, First Floor

D & A Corset Belt, \$1.25

Side-hook Corset Belts made of rayon satin in pink only. A boneless girdle with strong elastic over the hips and four hose supporters. Each **\$1.25**
—Corsets, First Floor

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

PHONE 7800

PHONE 7800

Store Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday, 1 p.m.; Saturday, 9 p.m.

AT HALF PRICE Imported Model Afternoon Dresses

Many excellent examples of the mode, exclusive styles and of finest materials. Extraordinary values at **HALF PRICE**.
—Mantles, First Floor

Evening Dresses

Greatly Reduced for Monday

Imported Evening Dresses of taffeta, georgette and satin. Bouffant and straight-line styles. Values to \$25.00, for **\$7.95**

Dresses of velvet, lace, taffeta and beaded georgette. Tier skirts, straight-line and bouffant styles; pastel shades and black. Values to \$35.00, for **\$10.00**

Dresses of silk velvet, satin, taffeta, georgette crepe and lace. Styles for either miss or matron. A number of important dresses in this selection. Regular to \$45.00, for **\$15.00 and \$20.00**
—Mantles, First Floor



Women's and Children's Millinery

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Great clearance of Children's Hats in many styles. A great value, each, **98¢** and **\$1.98**

Austrian Velour Hats for women in a number of attractive styles and in shades of grey, sand, brown, black, navy, green and wine. Each, **\$3.50** and **\$4.98**

All our Winter Model Hats attractively trimmed or in smart styles for sport. Greatly reduced to clear at, each, **\$9.98, \$6.98, \$4.98** and **\$2.98**
—Millinery, First Floor

Men's Overcoats

Three Great Values Monday

Regular Values, \$20.00, \$35.00 and \$45.00.
On Sale, for

\$11.75, \$17.95 and \$23.75

Coats, in light or medium weight coatings, single or double breasted, half or fully silk lined. Checks, greys, browns, fawn and Lovat. Each, at **\$11.75**

Coats of pure wool tweeds and overcoatings, silk or plush lined, Raglan or half belters, new styles, favorite shades; sizes 34 to 44. Each **\$17.95**

A number of high-grade Overcoats, velours and soft coatings; plush or silk-lined, single or double breasted and in newest colorings and patterns. Each **\$23.75**
—Men's Clothing, Main Floor



MEN'S SUITS

Two Exceptional Bargains at

\$12.50 and \$16.50

Suits of tweeds and blue serges, single or double breasted; patterns and shades include herringbones, stripes, greys, browns and heather tweeds, each **\$12.50**

Serge Suits, in single or double-breasted styles, remarkably well trimmed and finished. A fine indigo blue; sizes 34 to 44, each **\$16.50**
—Men's Clothing, Main Floor



Many Surprises Seen In Sport World In '28

Bright Victory Of Percy Williams Highlight Of Year

Vancouver Schoolboy's Sensational Feat at Olympic Games Is Outstanding Performance in Realm of Sport During Last Twelve Months; Other Surprises Were Retirement of Gene Tunney, Heavyweight Boxing Champion, and Victory of New York Yankees in World's Baseball Series; Tennis World Is Still Dominated by France; Golf, Hockey, Football, All Had Good Seasons

Tuesday will witness the ushering-in of another year in the realm of sport. The last twelve months have witnessed a number of upsets in the sport world but the most brilliant victory seen during the year was the splendid victory of Percy Williams, young Vancouver schoolboy, who startled the world by winning the 100 and 200-metre sprint events at the Olympic games held in Amsterdam this summer.

Two other surprises seen during the year were the retirement of Gene Tunney, world's heavyweight boxing champion, and the sensational victory of the New York Yankees in the world's baseball series.

BROUGHT CANADA TO FRONT

Williams, a boy, who was thought to be good, but not looked upon in Canada as exactly a world beater, brought Canada's name to the front possibly more than anything else in sport or otherwise during the entire year. He beat the best sprinters to be found anywhere, including the former 200-metre Olympic champion Jackson V. Scholtz of the United States. The latter only placed third, the Englishman Stanley Hinkley second. In the 100-metre dash Williams showed his heels to J. E. London, England, and G. Lammer, Germany, the latter two following him in the order named.

A brief review of what happened in the various sports during the year follows:

HOCKEY

Surprises came one after another before the closing of the world's professional hockey champions of 1928. The eventful winners of the title were the New York Rangers, the first eastern club to carry the historic Stanley Cup across to the other side of the border.

The Rangers finished second in the United States series, the National Hockey League, behind Boston-Bruins. The latter team was figured as the strongest of the division, and experts looked upon the victory of the Bruins in their sectional play-off as a distinct upset.

Again in the international section, the flying Canadians were not the favorites, but a result that caused probably more than mild surprise. But the winners of the latter group were figured to hold the Stanley Cup on this side of the border, but they Canadians or Maroons or even Ottawa.

GREATEST SURPRISE

That final series for the trophy between Maroons and Rangers caused probably the greatest surprise of all, but as Canadians had beaten them in all their sectional matches during the season, and as Maroons had a terrific struggle, knocked the Habitués out of the play-offs, no one figured that Lester Patrick's Gothamites had even an outside chance. But that was where the "dope" went all wrong.

True, Maroons started off well and took two out of the first three games, but in the last two games they were just tossed out and as a result New York carried back with them the battered but coveted Stanley Cup.

COLORFUL HEROES

There were some sensational incidents in the series. And the colorful heroes were two men who should not have been in the matches at all, that is in a playing way. Certainly Lester Patrick was to be figured on in a "strategic" manner, but no one thought he would have stepped on the ice, especially in the capacity of goaltender. But when Chabot was injured in the second game, he donned the pads, after Maroons refused to allow him to use an outside man, and protected by a determined defence, who had in front of them just as determined a forward line, he managed to keep out what shots came his way, and with psychology playing a big part, Rangers evened the series.

The other hero was also an outsider, Joe Miller, who was brought in as a goaltender for the next games. He lost a decision through the efforts of Babe Roberts and No. 1 Stewart in the third set-to, but guarded the nets in a superb manner in the final two contests to stave off the vicious attacks of the enemy.

MORENO HONORED

Moreno, the flashy centre of the Canadiens, finally got what he deserved when the season was over. An outstanding performer ever since he joined the Frenchmen five years ago, Moreno was this past season awarded the Dr. Hart trophy, which is given over to the keeping of the most valuable player in a season. He led the scores and helped Canadiens to pile up a new record number of goals during the season. His teammate, George Melnyk, won the Georges Vedin trophy for the most valuable goater.

GOLF

Only one major golf championship was retained by its former holder on the different links of the world this past season.

This championship was the United States amateur, and it was held by Bobby Jones, great Atlanta linkman, who equalled the record formerly held by Jerome D. Travers of being four times amateur champion.

EAST IS OPEN
The Atlanta phenom, however, did not keep his United States open title, which last year made him a double

champion. This championship went to Johnny Farrell.

There was one man who holds two of the main titles following his efforts during the year. This is Leo Diegel, who besides winning the Canadian open captured the United States Professional Golfers' Association competition.

A REAL FEAT

In winning the Canadian open championship, Diegel accomplished a feat that has never been accomplished before, namely that of winning the honors for the third time. He did not come home a winner in 1927, but the two previous years he did. This year he had the strongest field to face that has ever contested the tournament.

But though Hagen was beaten by Diegel in both the Canadian and the U.P.G.A., he really took the most important tourney of them all early in the season, when he journeyed to England and tucked the prize for the British open safely away. Previous to the 1928 event, he and Archie Compston, former titleholder, engaged in an exhibition match for a side purse, and the Englishman was an overwhelming victor. However, when it came to the tournament itself, The Hag was all by himself.

One of the most popular golfers in Canada, who won the Canadian amateur title when "Sandy" Somerville, London Hunt Club, came through with colors flying in the final at Summerham, who started the year as a place on Canada's Olympic boxing team and so did not defend his title this summer, Somerville's victory was his second in the championship. He also made a brilliant showing in the United States amateur play.

OLYMPICS

The Dominion sent overseas to Amsterdam, Holland, a small band of athletes, who carried off some of the principal events of the track competitions, and during the Winter sent over the Toronto and Maroons hockey team with winning honors.

The bright star of the Canadian team, and in fact the bright star of the whole Olympic games was Percy Williams, who started the year as a place on Canada's Olympic boxing team and so did not defend his title this summer. Somerville's victory was his second in the championship. He also made a brilliant showing in the United States amateur play.

The Canadian sprinter was not the only one who took a world's title for the year. Ethel Catherwood, a Saskatoon girl, had little difficulty in capturing the women's high jump event, setting a world's record at the time.

Canada's women athletes led the other countries in total points at the end of the games. Besides Miss Catherwood, who won the high jump, the victory of the Canadian women's relay team, also in world record time. Miss Fanny Rosenfield, Canada, was just named out of the 100 metres run, while Miss E. Smith, Canada, took third place. Miss E. Robinson of the United States won the final.

Another Canadian who did remarkably well, and who, many consider, is the best 400-metre man punting to-day, is Jimmy Ball of Winnipeg. He ran second in the final, in the final, Canada's men's team ranked ninth among forty-four countries, while the ladies' team ranked first.

EMPIRE DID WELL

The British Empire altogether did well in the series of the Canadian victories, there were those of, first of all, Pat O'Callaghan in the hammer throw, then D. G. R. Lowe, England, in the 800 metres; S. Atkinson, South Africa, in the 110-metre hurdles; D. G. R. Lowe, England, in the 800-metre hurdles; British India in field hockey; Bob Pierce, Australia, singles scull; Great Britain's team in the four-oared sculls, without coxswain, and E. Morgan, New Zealand, welterweight boxing championship.

BASEBALL

The New York Yankees hung up all kinds of new records when they won their second world series in a row, and the two of them in a row, which is plotted by the diminutive Miller Huggins.

"Babe" Ruth, the colorful figure of the game, came to the front in his usual spectacular manner, establishing no less than nineteen records. His home runs were responsible to a great extent for the winning of the series, and in one game he slammed out no less than three circuit blows. This

was in the final game of the series, when he was practically a whole ball game by himself. His partner, Lou Gehrig, was also a hero in the series, for he equalled Babe's record for four home runs in one world series. Ruth's batting average for the four games was .428.

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Ushering In the World's Brightest Boy—By Jimmy Thompson



Sporting Fan—"Well, I wonder what sort of kid he'll be anyhow?"

VON ELM SETS A DIZZY PACE TO LEAD FIELD

Detroit Amateur Turns in Card of 65 in \$5,000 Long Beach Tournament

Walter Hagen Has Score of 71; Final 36 Holes Will Be Played To-morrow

Long Beach, Cal., Dec. 29.—The course-burning club of a stellar amateur had set a terrific pace for the rest of the great knickered army, battling in the \$5,000 Long Beach open golf tournament.

George Von Elm of Detroit, who held the national amateur championship in 1926, crushed through the ramparts of the 1928 field, leading the field of 294 professionals and amateurs to-day in the second eighteen-hole stretch of the seventy-two-hole grind. The fifteen-holed, Des Moines, Iowa, club, burned up this city's municipal course, on which the first two rounds of the tournament is being played with a par of 35, eight strokes under par.

The former titleholder blazed amazing trail over the first nine holes yesterday, reaching that point with a card of six birdies and three pars for a brilliant 36, six under par.

PUTTER TROUBLE

Coming in he encountered putter trouble, but maintained his par smashing pace for 35.

The next best effort was a 69 turned in by Eddie Lock of Pasadena and a 70 by Ed Dudley of Hollywood. Olin Dutra of the Brentwood Country Club, Santa Monica and Johnny Rogers, brilliant young Denver, Colo., golfer had 70s.

HAGEN HAS 71
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Tommy Armour of Washington, D.C., and former national open king, Bill Mehlhorn, New York, John Golden of Paterson, N.J., and Danny Williams of Shickamaxon, shot 72s. Roland Hancock, the Wilmington, N.C., sensation, Cyril Walker of Paramus, N.J., and Billy Burke of New York, finished in the 73 bracket along with many others.

After the completion of to-day's eighteen-hole round, the field was to be cut to the low 64 scores and ties. The qualifiers will play the final round for the championship will take place in the thirty-six-hole final which is slated for to-morrow.

The Virginia Country Club course to-morrow will take place in the thirty-six-hole final which is slated for to-morrow.

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Australians Score 276 Runs For Four In Third Test Game

Partnership of Ryder and Kippax Yields 161 Runs, With Former Having 111, Not Out; Attendance During Day Reaches 63,247, Which Is a New World's Record; England Has Won Two Matches and Need Only One More Victory to Retain Historic "Ashes" Won in 1926

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 29.—At the close of play to-day in the third cricket test match Australia in their first innings had scored 276 runs for four wickets against England.

A splendid partnership between A. Kippax and J. S. Ryder, the Australian captain for the fourth wicket which yielded 161 runs, was the feature of the first day's play. The Australians had been doing very badly losing three wickets, those of W. M. Woodfull, R. L. Hendry and V. Richardson for only 57 runs. Kippax scored an even hundred while Ryder was undefeated at the close of the day with 111 runs to his credit.

The attendance during the day reached 63,247, new world's record for a cricket match.

The scores:
Australia—First Innings
Woodfull, c Jardine, b Tate, 7
Richardson, c Duckworth, b 8
Larwood, 23
Hendry, c Jardine, b Larwood, 100
Kippax, c Jardine, b Larwood, 111
Ryder, not out, 111
Bradman, not out, 28
Oldfield, Groomer, Blair, A.
Beckett, Oxenham to bat.
Extras 6
Total for four wickets 276
Five runs for 1 wicket, 15 for 2, 57 for 3 and 218 for 4.
England—A. F. Chapman, captain; Jack Hobbs, c. Scrimgeour, W. Hammond, P. Hendren, D. Jardine, M. Tate, H. Larwood, G. Geary, J. White and G. Duckworth.

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N.Y. TEAMS TO BOTH PERFORM ON HOME POND

Americans Will Entertain Ottawa To-night; Rangers Play Boston To-morrow

Toronto, Dec. 29.—New York gets more than its usual share of hockey this week-end due to the charitable impulses of the National Hockey League managers.

The game between the Americans and Ottawa Senators originally scheduled for the Canadian city to-night, has been shifted to Madison Square Garden as a benefit game for the West Side Neighborhood Boys' Association, and the Rangers entertain the Boston Bruins Sunday night.

Clinging to a two-point lead in the international group, the Americans welcome the slight advantage of playing at home.

Ottawa, last in the international division, has a strong desire to cut down the three-point margin held by Toronto.

HOPE TO BEAT PIRATES
The Montreal Maroons to-night hope to beat Pittsburgh at Montreal and tie for the lead. The Pirates face the possibility of tying Boston for third place by defeating the Maroons.

With games to-night and to-morrow, Detroit has a big opportunity. If they trim Toronto and Chicago while the Rangers lose to Boston, this combination could give the Cougars first place by a single point.

CRACK PORTLAND BASKETBALL TEAM WILL PERFORM HERE NEXT WEDNESDAY
Basketball fans here again will have the opportunity of seeing the Portland, Oregon, Checkerboards, annual invaders of British Columbia, in action, when the visitors play the Capitals here Wednesday night at the Y.M.C.A.

Jack Hobbs, c. Scrimgeour, W. Hammond, P. Hendren, D. Jardine, M. Tate, H. Larwood, G. Geary, J. White and G. Duckworth.

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Failure of Eskimos Causes Muldoon to Start Wielding Axe

Seattle Suffers Second Defeat at Hands of Vancouver Lions by 3-1 Score; Jack Kwanis Released and Several Other Members of Seattle Club Not Proving Satisfactory; Captain Cee Browne Benched Several Times Last Night; Goalie Yorke Is Given Razzing by Fans; Percy Jackson, Vancouver's Smart Young Goalie, Builds Up Fine Record; "Smokey" Harris and Bill Phillips in Trouble Again

Seattle, Dec. 29.—If Percy Jackson, Vancouver's great young goaltender, has not a record of his own for the boys to shoot at in shutting out the Seattle team for three full games and 52 minutes and 33 seconds of a fourth there must be something wrong with the hockey books.

The Seattle Eskimos finally scored on him last night to draw tremendous cheers from their supporters after the third period was 12 minutes and 33 seconds along. It had taken them exactly 22 minutes and 33 seconds to register their first goal of the season against one of the youngest goaltenders that pro hockey has ever known.

This confident, almost cocky youngster, was the prospect of all eyes here last night while the Vancouver team was winning its fourth straight from the Eskimos 3-1. Seattle, which has watched the performances of Happy Holmes, Hugg, Lehman, Hec Fowler, Tommy Murray and others with great glee, never has had the fun out of watching any one of Jackson's personality. The capacity crowd applauded every move he made and he made plenty in kicking them out, blocking them and catching the puck shot at him by the Eskimos all night long.

AXE IS FALLING

The failure of the Eskimos to win in this battle just about sounded the quitting signal for some of the athletes on the Eskimo payroll. Jack Kwanis has been released and has signed with Los Angeles in the California League for the balance of the season. The managerial axe wielded by Manager Pete Muldoon is shined up and ready to be exercised. Who will go is a question, but it can be honestly said that Earl Ovealand is not delivering satisfactorily and that Vddie Lindsay, Oddie Lowe and Norm Pridham need some pepping up before they'll be truly good professional players.

BROWN BENCHED

Even Captain Cee Browne isn't delivering as well as the Seattle pilot and he was benched repeatedly last night at times when he had been going good, he would have been worth having on the ice. Brown's failure hardly has a bearing on the game, as he is an experienced man and simply isn't delivering satisfactorily.

Yorke, the goalie, who started so bravely, was given the "razzberry" continually last night and he too must perk up if he is to make a name for himself in this grade of hockey.

The Lions, returning home after an even break on the road, are so far ahead at this stage of the race that they can almost coast into the playoff series. Their play was splendid here last night, Captain Somers, Brennan and Jerwa particularly shining, while everyone hustled.

HARRIS IN TROUBLE

Bill Phillips and Smokey Harris were in trouble again, twice, once going to

Young Stribling Who Is Tex's Favorite Has Possibilities

By ROBERT EDGREN

RICKARD'S forbids her from being involved in the Firpo fight, drawing \$18,822. Also in the first Dempsey-Jimney fight, with a new world record of \$98,723. And again in the Dempsey-Turney fight, when interest in Dempsey's possible come-back saw Chicago's arena packed in Soldier's Field, Chicago, with gate approximating \$5,000,000. Tex is still fond of money, and why shouldn't he be and of the man who has brought more money to him than any other prizefighter men he could name? Tex would guarantee Dempsey half a million to fight against again.

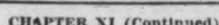
He intimates that Dempsey will fight again. "I'll believe it when I see Dempsey in the ring. Personally I think nobody knows better than Dempsey does that Dempsey's chances of winning are slim." Dempsey champion has too much pride to go out

postponed encounter which James Island won from Stockers by three straight games at the Arcade Alleya in New York City.

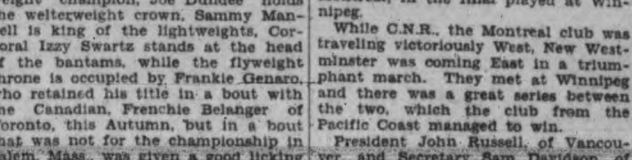
Rowe was high man with 446 points to his credit.

Complete scores follow:

	Stocker's			James Island		
D. Holman	114	168	333-415			
W. Richardson	187	90	137-364			
J. Rowe	159	163	134-446			
J. Doe	121	130	145-399			
Totals	631	541	549-1621			
				James Island		
W. Taylor	131	130	157-418			
J. Thompson	121	208	183-480			
J. Ford	150	177	145-472			
W. Lynch	146	183	145-474			
Totals	548	696	600-1844			



With short arm punches to his
till he wore down. I was after
second, trying to make him
p. I was using my system.
to back unless forced to do
using the crouch, forcing him to
and every time he let loose left
right hand, I let go a short
to the body.
to plain that Fitz's only hope



The biggest event of the year in cricket is at present taking place in Australia where the touring English team is meeting the Australians in a series of test matches. To date the Englishmen have won two matches out of six many starts and need only one more victory to retain the historic Ashes.

J. Thompson of the Islanders led the scorers in both individual games and aggregate classes with totals of 306 and 480 points, respectively, in the postponed game with the Pelicans and won from Stockers by three straight games at the Arcade Alleyway. J. Jones was the loser. J. Thompson Rowe was high man with 445 points to his credit.

Complete scores follow:

	Stocker's	
D. Holman	114	168
W. Richardson	137	90
J. Jones	152	137
J. Doe	121	130
Totals	631	541

	James Island	
W. Taylor	130	157
J. Thompson	121	130
J. Ford	150	177
W. Lynch	144	185
Totals	548	600

The Connaught Cup stayed in the West, for New Westminster Royals, of New Westminster, captured the trophy after defeating the eastern champions, Canadian Nationals, of Montreal, in the final played at Winnipeg.

While C.N.R., the Montreal club was traveling victoriously West, New Westminster was coming East in a triumphant march. They met at Winnipeg and there was a great series between the two, which the club from the Pacific Coast managed to win.

President John Russell, of Vancouver, and Secretary Sam Davidson, of

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Thirty-one Ships In Esquimalt Basin This Year

Large Increase In Business Done At Esquimalt Drydock

Annual Report Issued This Morning Shows That Thirty-one Ships Used Basin as Compared to Eighteen in 1927; Total Revenue Derived This Year, \$26,641.66 Against \$19,306.77 Last Year; Number of Buildings Erected on Dock Site During Year and Tenders Now Being Called for Building of Residences for Dock Workers

The substantial increase in the business done at the new Federal Government drydock at Esquimalt during 1928 was stressed in the annual report issued this morning by Capt. O. R. Parker, dockmaster, in the absence from the city of J. F. Ford, district engineer for the Federal Department, under whose control the drydock comes. The report has been sent to headquarters at Ottawa by Capt. Parker. Officials on the site of the dock are extremely pleased with the work done this year, which augurs well for the future use of the \$6,000,000 basin. Every year business is expected to gain by leaps and bounds.

LARGE INCREASE
During 1928 thirty-one vessels were floated into the dock for repairs, as compared to eighteen in 1927. Vessels repaired represented a total tonnage of 114,534, against 86,480 tons last year. Revenue collected during 1928 was \$26,641.66. During 1927 \$19,306.77 was paid by vessels for use of the dock.

This year fifteen ships were tied up at the dock at the end of the basin

for repairs to parts above the waterline.

Although the rates charged for use of the dock at Esquimalt are the lowest on the Pacific Coast, officials of the Public Works Department are satisfied with the revenue turned in during the year.

LARGEST SHIP
Last year only twice were both compartments used at the same time. This year they were in use practically the whole twelve months. Early this summer the freighter Chief Capilano, the largest ship ever to enter the dock, was floated in, and several times two of the large C.P.R. coastwise liners were in the different compartments of the dock at the same time.

IMPROVEMENTS
A large number of improvements were carried out on the dockyard site during the year. Several brick buildings were erected and tenders are now being called for the erection of residences for the dock workers. These, it is expected, will be completed by this time next year. Two buildings for the blacksmith shops, a lunch room for the staff, a modern time office and a carpenter shop. A large steam boiler was installed to pump steam into ships in the dock and improvements were made on the large 100-ton derrick.

Military Activities
Battalion orders by Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Martyn, D.S.O., M.C., commanding 1st Battalion (10th C.E.F.), The Canadian, Scottish Regiment, Victoria, B.C., December 31.

Duties—Duties for the week ending Monday, Jan. 7, 1929: Officer of the week, Lieut. R. G. Chisley, next to duty, Lieut. R. D. Harvey. Battalion Order, Lieut. R. D. Harvey, next to duty, Lieut. R. G. Chisley. Battalion Order, Lieut. R. G. Chisley, next to duty, Lieut. R. D. Harvey.

Parades—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible at the Drill Hall, Bay Street, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 8 p.m. Dress, dress order.

Training—Training under Company arrangements for first period. Mutual instruction of N.C.O.'s. Lewis Gun School and recruit training will complete the evening.

Royal School—Names of all candidates who wish to attend the Royal School of Infantry at Esquimalt, beginning Jan. 7, must be in the orderly room by Monday, Dec. 31.

Attentions—The under-mentioned men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the Battalion and posted to companies in the 10th C.E.F. (10th C.E.F.).

No. 863, Pte. J. Thompson, No. Coy.; No. 864, Pte. J. Oxendale, H.Q. Coy.; No. 865, Pte. J. W. Cornelle, No. 1 Coy.; No. 12-28.

Discharges—The under-mentioned man to order to attend the O.T.C. Vancouver, is granted his discharge from this date. No. 612, Pte. J. P. Platt, No. 3 Coy.

Certificates—The following certificates have been granted under D.O. 227 of Dec. 13, 1928: Capt. J. R. Kingham, Major, 69831; Lieut. S. R. Herbert, Captain, 69832; Lieut. H. M. McOlin, Captain, 69833; Lieut. C. H. O'Halloran, Captain, 69834; Lieut. R. D. Travis, Captain, 69835; Lieut. R. B. Mathews, Captain, 69836; Lieut. R.

Substantial Gain Shown In Customs Figures For 1928

Customs and excise revenue collected at the Port of Victoria during the year 1928 show an increase of \$23,135.85 over the total of 1927, according to figures released this morning by the local office of the Federal Department of Customs. The greatest gain over 1927 was in import duties. In 1927 the Department took in \$2,293,236.93 while this year \$2,424,251.72 was collected, an increase of \$121,014.79. Excise tax collected in 1928 was slightly less than that collected last year while the excise duty remained about the same. Last year's report showed that \$25,277.70 more revenue had been collected than in 1926, this year's increase being \$2,131.92 less than that of last year. The total revenue collected this year was \$3,064,823.74, against \$2,981,687.89 in 1927.

Following is the complete table of customs and excise revenue collected in Victoria for the year, the chart showing the amounts taken in each month and the totals for 1927 and 1928.

Month	Imports	Excise	Exports	Subsidies	Totals
January	\$1,269.90	\$23,424.72	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
February	\$1,823.98	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
March	\$1,764.43	\$24,766.29	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
April	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
May	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
June	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
July	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
August	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
September	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
October	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
November	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
December	\$207,542.43	\$23,286.30	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$181,945.76
Totals	\$2,424,251.72	\$23,135.85	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$2,625,656.71
Totals, 1927	\$2,293,236.93	\$23,135.85	\$1,438.54	\$176,832.60	\$2,494,643.92

U.S. WOMAN RESCUED FROM KABUL TELLS OF UPRISING

(Continued from page 1)

"The next move was the intimidation from the British Legation that trouble was brewing in Kabul itself. We slept that night under armed guard in our hotel, and it was not considered necessary to retire to the Legation."

DROVE TO LEGATION
"Next day rumors of trouble spread and we took what goods we could in our same old car and drove to the Legation grounds. Lady Humphrys (wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis H. Humphrys, British Minister to Afghanistan) was mother to us all—surely the most cosmopolitan company ever gathered for safety under the British flag."

"Of course we were under severe conditions. I and some other women had a corner of the library to sleep in. It was bitterly cold at night except around the fire."

GUARDS AT WALLS
"The second night we were alarmed by shots near the Legation. We jumped up, but although I can say the women behaved magnificently, Sir Francis Humphrys had men assembled in the hall and himself went out to inspect the guards posted around the Legation walls. It was evident that something was going on within 100 yards of the Legation on the road to Paghman."

"The night was lighted by flashes of fire, and bullets passed over the Legation walls," said Mrs. Isaacson.

"The next day we settled down to short rations of Afghan food, though the Legation cook did his best for the huge family."

"Sir Francis Humphrys inspired us by his example and courage and Lady Humphrys by her kindness. They were always cheerful and encouraging."

"After it was realized that although the shots were not intended against the Legation, some were falling in the grounds, the British Minister ordered the refugees into inner rooms."

NEWS OF AEROPLANES
"Then came the great day when we heard aeroplanes had actually left Peshawar. Sir Francis announced the news to the silent crowd."

Life in the Old Sailing Ships of 40 Years Ago Recalled

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, Dec. 29.—Spartan life in the old sailing ships of forty years ago was recalled by Captain Sydney Finch, R.N.R., who is retiring after forty years with the P. and O. line. Captain Finch's last ship was the 2,100-ton Mooltan.

"I have been at sea since I was sixteen, and was for four years on the old wood clipper going round the world," he said in an interview.

"Cautious had a hard life—plenty of work, nothing much to eat, and no comfort. From the seafaring point of view it was invaluable. In my opinion true sailors are those who were trained in sailing ships. They learn there how to be self-reliant and how to act in an emergency."

"During the war I commanded transports, carrying troops from Australia to Egypt. I was in charge of the Persa at the first landing at Gallipoli in 1915. That was a handsome business. The Persa was torpedoed in October, 1917, in the Mediterranean. We were struck aback in the engine room, and she sank in twenty minutes. There were 140 men on board, but no lives were lost. I commanded a transport bringing American troops to France. When I was in charge of a hospital ship we were frozen in the ice at Archangel for six months, but supplies held out all right. It was a nice rest!"

Records also show that the "Titania" sailed from the Thames on January 10, 1886, and reached Esquimalt on May 1 of the same year.

The interesting article follows:

"In the days of sail there were certain ships which seemed always to be in love with the sea, and the 'Titania' was one of these. The love of a sailor for his ship has often been compared to the love of a man for his wife, or of a mother for her child, and of a shepherd for his sheep dog. 'All those who had to do with the 'Titania' not only loved her in this fashion, but possessed an abiding pride in her beauty, her seagoing qualities and, of course, her many fine sailing performances."

"In the Spring of 1886, Messrs. Shaw, Lowther & Maxton asked Robert Steele

to design and build them an out-and-out tea clipper which would be able to handle as the Ariel. Steele replied by building the 'Titania' for them. She was the largest of his tea-clipper designs, and with much beam, was undoubtedly the sturdiest in every way."

"In her measurements the 'Titania' had the same breadth and depth of hold as the Cutty Sark and Thermopylae—breadth, thirty-six feet; depth, twenty-one feet; but she only measured 200 feet in length as against 212 feet of the Cutty Sark and 212 feet of Thermopylae. As regards tonnage, the 'Titania' registered 879 tons by what used to be called 'customs measure,' her builders' tonnage being 1,222-80-94. Shaw & Maxton's new tea clipper was, of course, composite built and she was classed in Lloyd's highest class, nineteen years old."

"The 'Titania' was launched on November 26, 1885."

"On her fourth voyage the 'Titania' raced out of Shanghai against the new clipper Caliph, and making the run in 110 days, beat the latter ship by a day. This year Captain Bungey took her ship up to Hankow, where he loaded 1,215,150 pounds of tea. Sailing from Hankow on June 14 the 'Titania' passed the Cutty Sark and reached London on October 8, 112 days out. The new auxiliary engine, which was commanded by the veteran Captain Keay, of Ariel fame, left Woolwich in company with the 'Titania' and only reached the London river one day ahead, having had to use her engines the whole way up the Atlantic."

"After coaling at Cape Verde, the Oberon had steam up from the N.E. Trades to soundings, and was then obliged to put into Falmouth for coal. One may thus conclude that the 'Titania's' passage was in reality an extraordinarily good one. Captain Dowdy then took over the 'Titania' and leaving London on October 27, 1870, found himself in the Ombay passage with Teeping and Cutty Sark. The former had sailed ten days ahead of the 'Titania' and the latter had caught her up. The three crack clippers were in company from January 24 until February 1 in the usual doldrums. The 'Titania' had the best of her great rival, anchoring off Shanghai on February 13, 1871, and was the first to get to the evening of February 16."

"On her passage home during the tea race of 1871, the 'Titania' made the best passage of her career. She sailed from Poochow with 1,250,000 pounds of tea on July 1, was off Amoy on July 26 and docked in London on October 2, ninety-three days out."

Segrave Bringing \$100,000 Car To Set New World Speed Record

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, Dec. 29.—Major Segrave has arranged to leave England with the Golden Arrow on January 30. He should arrive at Daytona in time to prepare for the great speed burst. His \$20,000 car will not be his only luggage, for he is taking also a super-speed racing motorboat in order to kill two birds with one stone—to break the world's land speed record and the world's marine speed record, both held by America.

It is Segrave's secret ambition to be the first man to travel at four miles per minute on land, that is 240 miles per hour. It would not be surprising, given the conditions on the Florida course, if the Golden Arrow achieved this, for it is "considerably lighter than was the twin-engine Sunbeam in which he gained 203 miles an hour fame, and at the same time more powerful, while the new body is based on better stream-lining knowledge."

"Some of the women wept. I knew my husband would be left while I went to safety."

"Then early in the morning we heard the whirr of the machines and were told to prepare ourselves immediately for a dangerous march under escort to the landing ground."

"The last I saw of that faithful building was from the air, with its flag still flying. One saw a red-and-white house in the ruins of the beautiful garden were torn with shell holes."

"A sense of relief occupied all my thoughts as we flew over the barren country to the Khyber Pass and landed at Peshawar."

"That was the end of my motor journey around the world."

THE TITANIA
Westminster, B.C., fell into a sand pit and was killed. The 'Titania' left New Westminster on November 24, 1890, under her mate and reached London on March 24, 1891—123 days. Left London January 10, 1886, arrived Esquimalt August 2, 1886. Left Esquimalt August 2, 1886, arrived London November 8, 1886—ninety-eight days. (From Dunkirk she reached London on November 22.)

"Left London March 27, 1887, arrived Vancouver previous to August 10, 1887. Left Vancouver Sept. 26, 1887, arrived London March 27, 1888—133 days. Left London March 28, arrived Vancouver July 28—122 days. Left Vancouver September 28, arrived London January 19, 1889—113 days. Left Victoria, B.C., September 28, arrived London January 15, 1890—109 days."

CAPTAIN KILLED
In 1890 Captain Dunn, whilst returning to the ship after dark at New

FAMOUS OLD CLIPPER SHIP

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THE TITANIA

Lovey Old Ship Well Known Here In Colony Times

Interesting Article in "Blue Peter" Magazine Tells of Remarkable Career of Clipper Ship Titania Which Voyaged From England to Esquimalt Several Times in Late Eighties; Was in Tea Service Between England and Orient When First Built

The remarkable career of the old clipper ship "Titania," formerly owned by the Hudson's Bay Company and well known to old time Victorians is told in an interesting article in "The Blue Peter."

"The 'Titania' was in the service of the great Canadian trading company from 1885 to 1893 and during that time made several voyages from England to Esquimalt, being voted by all old time residents as one of the finest and prettiest ships to ever touch at this port."

In the minute book of the company under the date of October 20, 1885, it is to be found—"Read report by W. C. Davey, Lloyd's surveyor, on the ship 'Titania,' dated October 19, ordered that the 'Titania' be purchased for \$14,000."

Records also show that the "Titania" sailed from the Thames on January 10, 1886, and reached Esquimalt on May 1 of the same year.

The interesting article follows:

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having actually passed the famous Thermopylae between Amoy and the Channel.

TO VICTORIA
"On September 29 she arrived in London from Hull and was then sold to the Hudson's Bay Company, who loaded her for Victoria, Vancouver Island."

"When the ship sailed again, on January 10, Captain Dandy Dunn was in command."

"The 'Titania's' record in the hard Cape Horn trade between London and the new colony of British Columbia was truly astonishing, as may be seen from the following dates—

"Left London January 10, 1886, passed Star Point January 13, arrived Victoria, B.C., May 1—106 days."

"Left San Francisco August 2, arrived Dunkirk, via Queenstown November 8—ninety-eight days."

"(From Dunkirk she reached London on November 22.)"

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THE TITANIA

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THE TITANIA

THE TITANIA

New Model Hudson Car Fitted With All Latest Appointments

Car Now on Display at A. W. Carter's Showroom on
Yates Street Is Powerful and Interior Fittings Are
Comfortable and Beautiful; Smoothness and Speed
Feature of Driving

Greater than previous Hudsons in size, power, roominess, comfort, beauty and in every phase of performance, the new 1929 Hudson cars embody from end to end interesting and fundamental improvements such as the automotive world has become accustomed to expect.

It is well named "The Greater Hudson." As in the past there are two Hudson chassis. Both are longer, and each has been widened to accommodate the most luxurious bodies in Hudson history.

Both chassis are powered by the new Super-Six P-head motor which in stock trials has turned in an easy smooth 92-horsepower. Increased motor size, greater valve life and a new twin let Marvel carburetor provide this added power that gives road speeds in excess of eighty miles per hour and acceleration that is beyond even what Hudson offered in the past. The safety factor, ever regarded by Hudson as of importance even above speed and beauty, is more certain than ever before.

SMOOTHNESS, SPEED

Unbiased automotive experts who have tested the new Hudsons under every condition have been as much impressed with the smoothness and the ease with which the remarkable power is conveyed from the motor to the wheels as they have been with the speed and control.

A complete "cushioning" of the entire power line is made possible by a Lancaster Damper on the crankshaft, a large clutch of advanced design, a beautifully finished transmission, and improved universal joint lubrication.

In addition to adding much to driving pleasure and riding comfort, this complete elimination of power line vibration means that every ounce of engine power is delivered to the wheels and the normal wear and tear on power line parts, from the crank shaft to axle, materially reduced.

Control, always an outstanding feature of Hudson cars, brings new driving ease and new security to motorizing. Steering is made almost telepathic through an increased steering ratio, the use of roller steering gear, and the wide-leverage, grip-molded steering wheel.

SELF-ENERGIZING BRAKES

New brakes balance the greater power, providing effortless deceleration that gives even the unseasoned driver complete confidence. These brakes are self-energizing with either forward or reverse motion. The braking material is new and offers interesting advantages. Instead of the fabric formerly used, these brakes are faced with a composition material that is impervious to moisture and to all practical purposes is wear proof. Brake drums are larger, and brake tension is regulated by a single simple adjustment.

New long springs that are horizontal throughout their length are an important contribution to ease of control as well as to ease of riding. Since the only deflection is up and down, axles can not "teeter."

POWER

Almost as important as the increased power from the new engine is its high efficiency. Heat that is ordinarily wasted is turned into power.

and energy is wrung from every drop of gas. An important new feature is the automatic priming device, controlled by the choke lever that insures quick starting in all weather. The new Marvel carburetor has twin high speed jets to meet the atomization requirements of this fast new motor, and a "booster" attachment on the vacuum tank increases its capacity insuring an ample supply of gas for protracted driving with the throttle wide open.

Stamina, long life, considerably beyond that ordinarily expected of even the costliest cars is built into this greater Hudson through a combination of improvements that extend from one end of the car to the other. In addition to extensive refinements all along the power line from engine to axle, a new type of bearings for crank shafts and connecting rods reduces wear by insuring more thorough lubrication than any previous bearing design would permit, and at the same time seals the bearings against the entry of foreign matter and grit.

In its outward appearance the greater Hudson has caught the restless spirit of the day in its poise, in the sweeping, eager lines of chassis and body that blend into a unit of pleasing grace.

PLEASING GRACE

The new radiator is higher, wider and deeper, with a broad cap that fits snugly to the shell. The radiator shutters, which were pioneered by Hudson as standard, remain vertical. From the higher hood, with its double bank of louvers that emphasize the speed idea, moldings sweep gracefully back the full length of the car. The ample fenders, laquered in the prevailing body color of each car add zest to the ensemble and an effective background for the diamond blue glint of the chromium plate on radiator shell, lamps, cowl saddle and other brightwork.

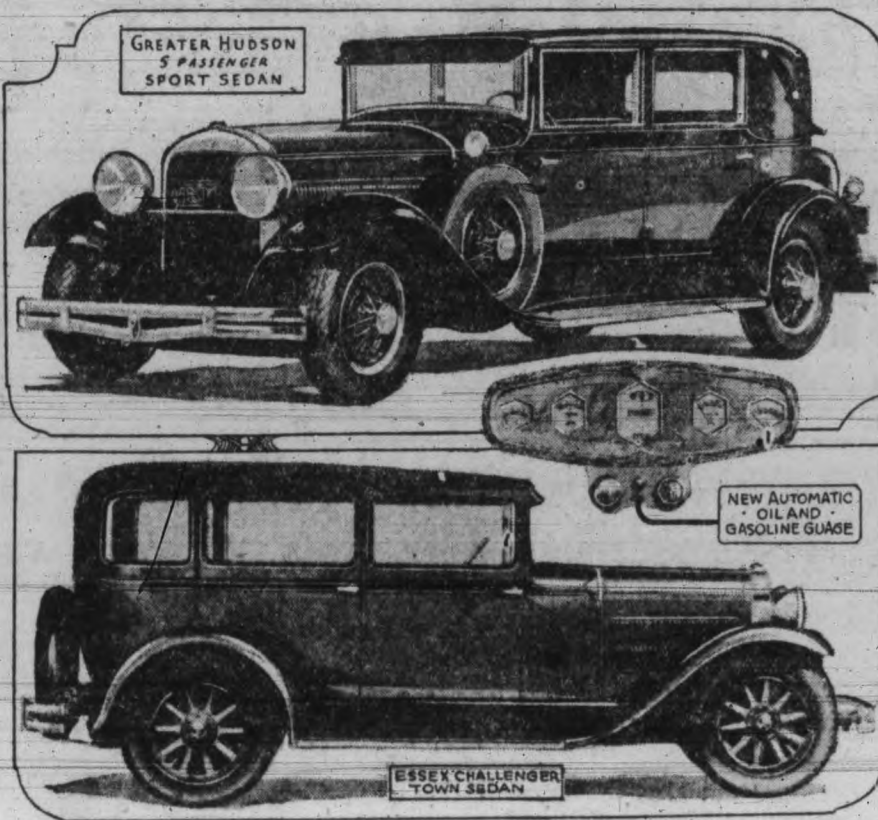
The right front fender is built with a well and carrier for the spare tire. A stout well-designed luggage rack is at the rear. Very heavy wheels of ten sturdy spokes, mounting 3.06 tires emphasize the powerful silhouette.

LUXURIOUS BODIES

Hudson bodies for 1929 are the most luxurious in the history of the car. They are of steel construction throughout, providing greater safety and allowing greater freedom to the designer. The bodies are about four inches longer, model for model, than in 1928, and will average three inches wider. The unusual roominess of the cars is still further heightened by the tilt of the seats and by placing the toe-board at a steeper angle. Corner posts are thinner, windshields and windows larger. Windows and doors are weather-sealed with a new type of sponge rubber channels.

In completeness of appointment and richness of finish, these new bodies are in keeping with the advanced new chassis and combine with it in providing roadability that goes far beyond the previous Hudsons. All windshields are of shatter-proof glass. The new electroclock is also standard. On the dash, the instruments are grouped under a glass panel with a chased silver frame employing the Hudson oak leaf motif. Indirectly lighted, so that

Leaders in Hudson-Essex 1929 Line



all readings are easily made at night, yet without the distraction of glare, are the speedometer, moto-meter, oil pressure gauge, ammeter, carburetor heat control gauge, electric gasoline gauge, and that remarkable new instrument, the electric oil level gauge. By pressing a button on the dash, this latter device indicates the quantity of oil in the engine base, thus allowing the driver to check on both gas and oil requirements without leaving his seat.

CITIES TO GET LIQUOR MONEY

Government Distributes
\$541,112; Victoria to Receive \$38,049

Growing sale of liquor in British Columbia is indicated by figures issued at the Finance Department last night covering the distribution of liquor profits to the municipalities of the Province.

Altogether the Government is allocating \$541,112.00 to the municipalities for the half year ending September 30, the largest distribution for the last half of any year since Government liquor control was inaugurated. In the corresponding six months of 1927, \$402,328 was handed over to municipal authorities.

Victoria will receive \$38,049.86; Saanich, \$15,087.94; Oak Bay, \$5,395.40; and Esquimalt, \$3,556.07. The largest individual share, based on school attendance, goes as usual to Vancouver which will get \$143,183. At the same time the Government is distributing \$215,166 in part-mutual taxes, of which Victoria will get \$10,402; Saanich, \$5,761; Oak Bay, \$2,728; and Esquimalt, \$2,505.

WINTER ADDS TO SUFFERINGS OF IDLE MINERS

Canadian Press Correspondent Tells of Situation in British Coal Fields

Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, Dec. 28 (By George Hambleton, Staff Correspondent of the Canadian Press)—Two hundred thousand men are wearily tramping the streets of the mining villages of England and Wales, without work and with little hope of work. In the phrase of the official statistician, they are the permanent surplus of the coal mining industry. There is no question for demand for high wages or an unwillingness to work. They have been caught in the nip of a falling demand for the product of the mines. The development of hydro-electric energy, the conversion of big passenger liners and warships to the use of oil fuel, and a reduced demand for coal in other directions have left the miners high and dry. Their savings are gone and they are eking out a meagre existence on the dole, or poor law relief, or public charity. They are rapidly approaching destitution.

CLOTHING NEEDED

Traveling through the mining districts one hears story after story of a mother sacrificing herself for her children. In South Wales the school teachers themselves are contributing part of their salaries to keep the children clothed. Yet despite all this, despite national appeals from the pulpit, through the press and radio, in some Welsh villages sixty per cent of the children are facing the rude winter of

the mountains without proper clothing and shoes.

FALL OF SNOW

As the writer drove over the mountains near Glamorgan, snow swirled down into the mining villages, giving to the idle colliers an added accent of desolation and despair. In Merthyr Tydfil, with a total population of 22,000, there are 10,000 without work. In the neighboring district, Mountain Ash, which is devoted entirely to mining, unemployment reaches ninety per cent.

FOR FAMILIES

In the County of Glamorgan, it is estimated, 60,000 persons are receiving relief under the poor laws, which is totally apart from Government unemployment relief.

And no able-bodied man is entitled to poor law relief. He can get it only through a necessitous wife and children. The single man, indeed, is caught between two fires. His claims for the unemployment dole have to meet the most difficult conditions. Unable to obtain poor law relief, he tramps the country for a time, generally returning to his own village. Some have adopted the old expedient of getting married so as to be able to claim poor law relief through a necessitous wife. "It is better to marry than to starve," one such observed to the writer to-day.

INITIATIVE DEPARTS

While women and children suffer, young men crowd the picture shows nightly or parade the streets, their spirits and initiative rapidly dwindling. Outside the employment exchange of Merthyr Tydfil to-day the writer observed a group of unemployed languidly reading a large announcement by the British Ministry of Labor that free farm training was available to approved single men between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five and farms would be paid to the training centres of Great Britain. The advertisement reads:

Allowances will be given and free passages to assured work at good wages in Canada."

and British, stressed openings for farm work in Canada.

But so far there is no evidence of a widespread desire for migration. Some of the miner-harvesters who went to Canada last Fall declared their intention to return next Summer and then stay for good.

FREE PASSAGES

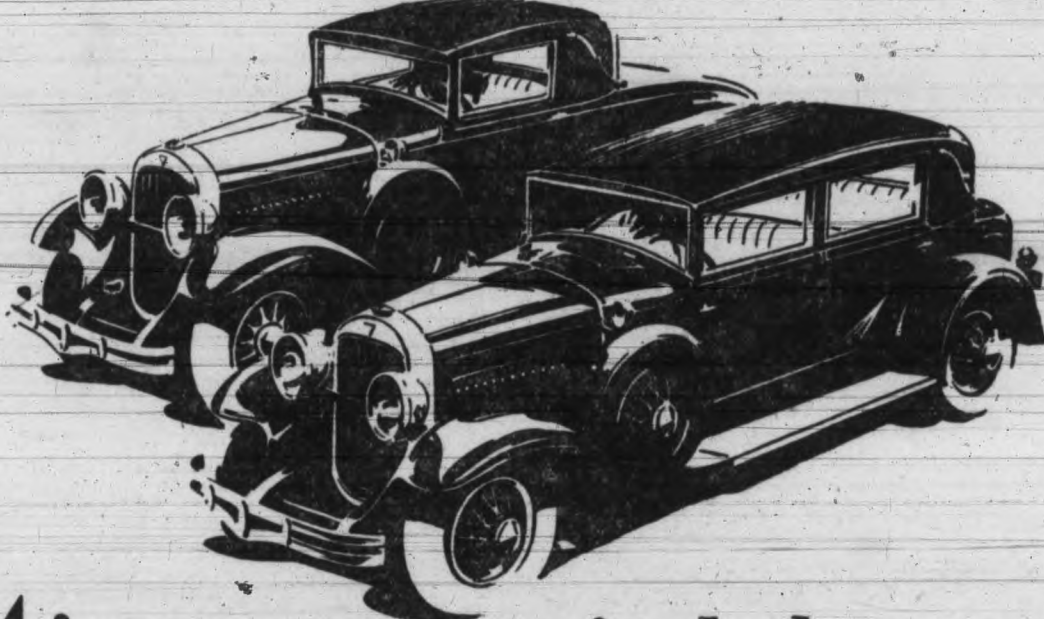
"But before there can be any great development in migration," says George Hall, miner member of Parliament for Aberdare, who toured Canada with the Empire Parliamentarians last Summer, "there must be not only reduced passages, but free passages. These people have no money. They have spent their earnings. Their houses can be purchased for half or one-third of their market value. They cling to the hope of a possible revival of trade. A number of young men have expressed their desire to go to Canada, but being struck off the unemployment benefit first, they have no money to go."

Authors Revealed As Lovers of Dogs

(Reader's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, Dec. 28.—Hardy's devotion to his dog, so whimsically revealed by Barrie recently, raises the question whether love of letters and love of dogs go hand in hand. Certainly many authors of eminence have grown deeply attached to their pets. Barrie himself had a St. Bernard—the original of Porties in "The Little White Bird." At once Byron's Newfoundland, Boatswain, comes to mind; so, too, do Pritchard, the elder Thackeray's terrier-poodle, Flush, the thrice-ransomed spaniel of the Brownings; the dogs that used to accompany Matthew Arnold on his walks; sometimes, to be disconnection of friends thirsting for his words, and the little Nero that used to dance round Carlyle "as if," wrote Mrs. Carlyle, "ought to do and can't."

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and Luxurious Bodies . . . 92 Developed Horsepower . . . Above 80 miles an Hour . . . 70 Miles an Hour All Day . . . Greater Economy . . . New design double-action 4-wheel brakes unaffected by weather . . . 4 Hydraulic two-way shock absorbers . . . Non-shattering Windshield . . . Easier riding, steering and control . . . A superb car with every appeal to pride . . . There are fourteen body types and two chassis lengths to choose from.

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taxes extra

Standard Equipment includes: 4 hydraulic two-way shock absorbers—electric gas and oil gauge—radiator shutters—saddle lamps—windshield wiper—rear view mirror—electroclock—controls on steering wheel—all bright parts chromium-plated

122 inch wheelbase	
2-Door Sedan	\$1325
Standard Sedan	1420
Coupe	1445
Roadster	1605
5-Pass. Phaeton	1735
Town Sedan	1765
Convertible Coupe	1860
Landau Sedan	1925
Victoria	1925

139 inch wheelbase	
5-Pass. Club Sedan	2370
7-Pass. Sedan	2565
7-Pass. Limousine	2690

Because the experience and suggestions gained from a million Super-Six owners led to the 64 improvements now introduced, the new Hudson is to be known as the Greater Hudson.

It is to this vast army of experts that this invitation to examine and drive the car and place upon it their appraisal is made. So emphatically does the Greater Hudson answer their wishes that we leave to them the verdict of its beauty, appearance, performance and value.

No car has ever held greater prestige from the standpoint of value. No car has been regarded as being better on the road or having such a satisfactory motor. In the Greater Hudson you will find that in these as well as other particulars a higher standard is set. No group of owners is better qualified to judge values. None know so well what smoothness and reliability—easy driving and easy riding means. So what they say of the Greater Hudson will be authoritative and conclusive. It is their judgment that we now invite.

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Royal Standard Egg-laying Contest

Conducted by the Vancouver Milling and Grain Co. Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
Week No. 2: Ending December 26, 1928

Name	Address	Eggs for Week	Total Eggs
S.C.W.L.			
A. A. Adams, Victoria		19	247
Tom Albinson, Burnaby		19	247
W. D. Anderson, Pt. Bessy		34	368
F. W. Appleby, Mission		19	237
R. E. Ault, Sandwick		19	253
Bates and O'Parrell, Cobble Hill		45	528
Bellair Lephorn Farm, Cloverdale		23	289
John Cairns, Pufford Harbor		21	139
William Chell, Mission		42	289
George Claridge, Burnaby		29	334
E. J. Davidson, Vancouver		6	184
E. W. Daykin, Pt. Hasty		28	351
F. J. Ebbens, Cloverdale		49	392
F. C. Evans, Abbotsford		9	179
William Ferguson, Nanaimo		28	239
S. S. Flowerden, Coquitlam		9	225
Fortin Lesbina Farm, Sperling		39	181
C. Crook and Son, New Westminster		34	342
W. J. Gunn, Courtenay		8	171
Joseph Hall, Central Park		27	217
S. B. Hawkins, New Westminster		31	322
P. W. Hickleton, Newton		47	270
Hodgson and Bushby, Mission		28	282
W. T. Holby, Port Hasty		40	356
Jingle Pot Poultry Farm, Nanaimo		22	197
Kennedy Brothers, New Westminster		31	215
Joe Kerr, New Westminster		32	269
A. C. Kneel, Mission		32	269
John Krumpholt, Cloverdale		38	283
Fred Lach, Port Coquitlam		26	288
William McKachern, New Westminster		51	375
A. McKie, Burnaby		13	308
Andrew Nichol, New Westminster		15	214
N. E. Plaxton, Victoria		33	249
Andrew Randall, Millar		34	183
A. W. Schofield, New Westminster		34	146
M. S. Schofield, New Westminster		39	275
J. B. Sloan, Cloverdale		32	239
James Smythe, Nanaimo		21	191
R. J. Stairs, Langford		22	209
Donald Stalker, Hammond		35	269
T. A. Stokes, Central Park		34	275
W. T. Tull, Duncan		35	300
L. Van Wensen, Burnaby		25	362
F. G. Vercher, Mission		36	297
William Bick, Burnaby		36	297
H. Wadell, Burnaby		41	281
Chas. H. Walls, New Westminster		18	197
Farquhar Poultry Farm, Vancouver		39	298
William Whiting, Port Kells		43	358
J. W. Woodbury, New Westminster		41	362
Wilson Bros., New Westminster		42	368
S.C.R.L.R.			
Brummitt and Maynard, Vancouver		17	91
George Chappell, Comox		39	267
Mrs. Mary Cooper, New Westminster		42	309
J. Goodman, New Westminster		33	296
R.L.R. Club of America, Vancouver		16	214
W. C. Robin, Vancouver		19	217
BARRIED ROCKS			
Fred H. Doss, New Westminster		30	154
S. R. Hawkins, New Westminster		27	220
Holland, Vancouver		13	171
G. N. Thom, New Westminster		10	126
WHITE WYANDOTTES			
Comox Valley Poultry Farm, Sandwick		39	218
Mrs. W. F. Robinson, Alderbrook		31	258
Wadens Poultry Farm, Comox		23	210
LIGHT SUSSEX			
Villiers Bros., Duncan		32	137
R. V. Robinson, Victoria		32	104
R. L. Maynard, Victoria		32	104
High Bird			
J. Goodman's No. 3	49 eggs		1,072
W. C. Robinson's	47 eggs		2,946
W. W. Hickleton's	47 eggs		42,617
J. B. Sloan's	47 eggs		
Production			
Leading pen			

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

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hygiene, read Margaret Sanger's book.
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Surrey Block, 630 Yates Street, For
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Island Highway. Phone 4986R.
10501-2-153

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE POINTER
puppy. Reward. Phone 7249R.

LOST - FRIDAY, BETWEEN BROWN'S
greenhouses and Dominión Road—
man's overcoat: dark grey. Phone 3128R.
10467-2-153

LOST - LADY'S GREEN LEATHER PURSE
containing bills. Reward. Phone
5865L. 1937-3-153

LOST ON CHRISTMAS EVE ON HAUL-
Main between Fernwood and Scott
Street. cigarette case with initials "D.S.W."
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LOST—ON HILLSIDE CAR. SATURDAY
evening—Small change purse contain-
ing bills and change. Please return Box 74
Times.
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693-694, 695-696, 697-698, 699-700, 701-702, 703-704, 705-706, 707-708, 709-710, 711-712, 713-714, 715-716, 717-718, 719-720, 721-722, 723-724, 725-726, 727-728, 729-730, 731-732, 733-734, 735-736, 737-738, 739-740, 741-742, 743-744, 745-746, 747-748, 749-750, 751-752, 753-754, 755-756, 757-758, 759-760, 761-762, 763-764, 765-766, 767-768, 769-770, 771-772, 773-774, 775-776, 777-778, 779-780, 781-782, 783-784, 785-786, 787-788, 789-790, 791-792, 793-794, 795-796, 797-798, 799-800, 801-802, 803-804, 805-806, 807-808, 809-810, 811-812, 813-814, 815-816, 817-818, 819-820, 821-822, 823-824, 825-826, 827-828, 829-830, 831-832, 833-834, 835-836, 837-838, 839-840, 841-842, 843-844, 845-846, 847-848, 849-850, 851-852, 853-854, 855-856, 857-858, 859-860, 861-862, 863-864, 865-866, 867-868, 869-870, 871-872, 873-874, 875-876, 877-878, 879-880, 881-882, 883-884, 885-886, 887-888, 889-890, 891-892, 893-894, 895-896, 897-898, 899-900, 901-902, 903-904, 905-906, 907-908, 909-910, 911-912, 913-914, 915-916, 917-918, 919-920, 921-922, 923-924, 925-926, 927-928, 929-930, 931-932, 933-934, 935-936, 937-938, 939-940, 941-942, 943-944, 945-946, 947-948, 949-950, 951-952, 953-954, 955-956, 957-958, 959-960, 961-962, 963-964, 965-966, 967-968, 969-970, 971-972, 973-974, 975-976, 977-978, 979-980, 981-982, 983-984, 985-986, 987-988, 989-990, 991-992, 993-994, 995-996, 997-998, 999-1000, 1001-1002, 1003-1004, 1005-1006, 1007-1008, 1009-1010, 1011-1012, 1013-1014, 1015-1016, 1017-1018, 1019-1020, 1021-1022, 1023-1024, 1025-1026, 1027-1028, 1029-1030, 1031-1032, 1033-1034, 1035-1036, 1037-1038, 1039-1040, 1041-1042, 1043-1044, 1045-1046, 1047-1048, 1049-1050, 1051-1052, 1053-1054, 1055-1056, 1057-1058, 1059-1060, 1061-1062, 1063-1064, 1065-1066, 1067-1068, 1069-1070, 1071-1072, 1073-1074, 1075-1076, 1077-1078, 1079-1080, 1081-1082, 1083-1084, 1085-1086, 1087-1088, 1089-1090, 1091-1092, 1093-1094, 1095-1096, 1097-1098, 1099-1100, 1101-1102, 1103-1104, 1105-1106, 1107-1108, 1109-1110, 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2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-

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NEWS IN BRIEF

The Victoria British-Israel Association will meet as usual on Monday, December 31, at 8 o'clock. E. E. Richards will speak on "The Fact of the Incarnation." All are cordially invited.

Gun practice will be carried out from the Esquimalt defence on Monday from 2 to 4 p.m. with a range of 10,000 yards. The arc of fire will extend from William Head to Trial Island.

Ward Seven Sanial Liberal Association will hold a dance on New Year's Eve at the Burnside Bowling Green Hall, Burnside Road, from 9 to 1 o'clock. Mould's orchestra will be in attendance.

Under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay employees' basketball team, a Year's Eve dance will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock, and continuing until 1 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained from any members of the basketball team.

"American Celebrities" is the subject of the lecture to be given by Rufus R. Wilson, president of the Western Metals Corporation of Seattle, in the Memorial Hall on Monday, January 7. Proceeds from the lecture will be devoted to a fund for the Men's Guild.

The next meeting of the Victoria Group of To-Hi will be held on Monday evening, January 7, in the club rooms, 521 Beaton Street. Officers for 1929 will be elected at this meeting. The group will also be addressed by Frank Webb, Dominion organizer for To-Hi Canada, who will spend January in British Columbia.

By means of five hundred parties held since June, the Orange Hall Social Club has raised over \$200 towards the fund for purchasing the hall. Every Saturday evening the association has been holding these socials, which have proved most entertaining for the members of the lodge. At the last social a raffish was held in which the persons bearing ticket No. 33 won a turkey and ticket No. 3 a Christmas cake. The next meeting of the association will be held on January 12.

Queen of the Island Lodge L.O.R.A., 209, held its regular meeting in the Orange Hall, Courtney Street, on Wednesday, December 27, at 8 p.m. Officers were installed as follows: Worthy mistress, Sister Davis; worthy deputy, Sister Keatings; recording secretary, Sister Dawson; chaplain, Sister Laid; financial secretary, Sister Anderson; treasurer, Sister Gupill; first lecturer, Sister Baker; second lecturer, Sister May; director of ceremonies, Sister Hoey; inside guard, Sister Denby; sister mistress, Sister Mee; guardian, Sister Elmore; first committee lady, Sister Winters; second, Sister Armstrong; third, Sister Noble; fourth, Sister Gyles; pianist, Sister Graham; auditors, Sister Mee and Brother McCall; press correspondent, Sister Armstrong. Sister Gough of Purple Star Lodge kindly offered as installing officer, assisted by Sister Joyce. After installation Sister Mee, the retiring worthy mistress, was presented with the jewel of the order by Sister Gough. Sister Mee presented Sisters Gough and Joyce with gifts, also to Sister Hoey for obtaining the most new members during the year. Refreshments were served at the close.

GOES TO VANCOUVER

C. W. Dixon, who has been associated with V. J. Clubb, the well-known tobacconist in this city for twenty years, will leave shortly for Vancouver where, at the beginning of the New Year, he will take over the management of the tobacco stand in the Vancouver Hotel for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Dixon's association with Mr. Clubb began in Winnipeg twenty-two years ago. He came here to take charge of the tobacco stand in the Empress Hotel shortly after it was opened, subsequently transferring to Mr. Clubb's store on the corner of Broad and View Streets.

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BEDROOM

Lord's ivory or walnut triple-mirror dressing table, gent's chest of drawers, mirror, Slimmons steel bed to match, with spring and felt mattress; two pairs of sheets, two pairs pillow cases, pair of bed covers, and bedspread; pair feather pillows; floor rug; 6 drapes, curtains, and window shades.

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Polished top guaranteed steel range with water jacket; three chairs, drop leaf table, floor coverings, 6 drapes; curtains, rods and window shades.

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FIERCE GALES STILL SWEEPING COAST OF B.C.

Sixty-mile East Wind Subsides But Is Followed By Southwest Storm

B.C. Power Corporation Announces Works on Stave and Bridge Rivers

Reaching a velocity of sixty miles an hour for a five-minute period between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, a strong southeast gale, which alternated between forty-eight and fifty miles per hour during the entire afternoon and evening, left the city with little damage after it had blown itself out about 12 o'clock last night, but to-day a southwest storm began to sweep the Coast.

Apart from two minor troubles to the B.C. Electric Railway lines and the upstaging of a few trees, last night's wind subsided without any great inconvenience to Victorians.

SEA IS LASHED

On the waterfront off the Ross Bay Cemetery the sea was lashed into a fury by its blasts, and frequently waves crested dashed over the road and reached the edges of the cemetery itself. This disturbance was not only due to the great velocity of the wind but also to the high tide which was in, and was brought up another 10 or 12 inches by the wind.

WIND IS GENERAL

The gale was general over the southern part of Vancouver Island, the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound, and in the Strait of Georgia. The Gonzales Hill Observatory stated that a gale might be expected from this direction during the day and this prediction was fulfilled by a heavy storm of wind and rain this morning.

Unsettled weather conditions are being felt down the Pacific Coast and reach as far north as Cape Scott.

F. C. HOLLAND DIES SUDDENLY

Cranleigh House Teacher Succumbs After Operation

Francis Cuyler Holland, popular master at Cranleigh House, passed away suddenly at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday, following an operation for a wide circle of friends to mourn his death at the early age of twenty-nine years.

He is survived by his wife, Sylvia, and daughter, Theodora, now visiting their home in England; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler A. Holland, 1208-12 Carl St., Vancouver. Mr. Holland, 6212 Alder Street, Vancouver. The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1030 10th St., on Monday, January 1, at 10:30 o'clock on Monday.

The late Mr. Holland was born in Victoria on February 20, 1899. He was educated at St. Michael's and the University School in Victoria, leaving for England in 1912 to go to Halesbury, and finally to Sandhurst. At Sandhurst he won the featherweight boxing title. He was then commissioned in the Second Battalion of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, which took him to France, where he was wounded in the battle of the Somme. He was then transferred to the 1st Battalion of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, where he was again wounded in the battle of the Somme. He was then transferred to the 1st Battalion of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, where he was again wounded in the battle of the Somme.

STUDIED ARCHITECTURE

For the next few years he studied architecture in London. As an artist in landscape painting he was also most successful, and many of his works have been on exhibit in London and Victoria.

On July 21, 1926, Mr. Holland married Miss Sylvia G. Moberly of "Windyridge," Compton, Winchester, Hants, returning with his bride the same year to his old home in Victoria.

He was a member of To-Hi, London branch, and was one of the founders of the local organization. For the last year he has been in charge of Cranleigh House School for Boys.

St. David's Hall was packed last evening with Welsh people at a reception arranged for the Welsh Imperial Singers, under the auspices of the Victoria Cyffwrdd Society. After official greetings were presented by the president, R. Thomas, an address of welcome in Welsh was given by Rev. B. Ceithu Davies, to which the conductor, Festyn Davies responded in grateful and pleasing terms. He promised to reward his hosts with an outstanding programme this evening in the Royal Victoria Theatre.

Rev. T. Hafren Davies, M.A., also welcomed the singers and wished them continued success on their wonderful tour. He stated that this visit would result in a rekindling of the Welsh regard among the Cymry for their homeland and its traditions.

Interpreted through the proceedings was a programme contributed by Mrs. W. C. Williams, Miss Cella Lewis, J. C. Williams, M. Thomas and R. Thomas. The conductor, Mr. Festyn Davies, was presented with a cake made by Mrs. J. Jones, decorated in being with the Welsh words meaning "Welcome to the Welsh Choir in Victoria."

The reception closed with dancing. At the piano during the evening were Mrs. Rhonwen Mason, Miss Jessie Jones, A.L.C.M., and Miss Mary Hall.

V. L. Denton Has Sad Bereavement; Mother Is Dead

Many friends of Mrs. Isabella L. Denton, widow of the late A. J. Denton, and mother of V. L. Denton, of the Normal School staff, will regret to learn that she passed away yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Mrs. Denton was born in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, and came to Victoria in 1917, after residing for some time in Vancouver. She was a woman of unusual ability, energy and strength of character, who upon the death of her husband thirty-five years ago, by her own unaided efforts was able to provide for the education of her son, thus equipping him for his successful career. She was widely informed and although she had been invalid for some time prior to her death, her alert mental faculties remained unclouded almost until the end.

The remains at Hayward's B.C. Funeral Chapel where the funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Interment will be in Royal Oak Burial Park.

MAYOR-ELECT TO ADDRESS KIWANIS

W. T. Straith Will Also Speak; Kuntuks to Hold Last Luncheon of Year

Mayor-elect Herbert Anson and Alderman-elect W. T. Straith will be the guest-speakers at the Kiwanis Club luncheon in the Empress Hotel, Wednesday. Following the addresses, the Elizabethan Quartette will provide entertainment with vocal selections.

On Monday the Kuntuks Club will meet for the last time of the year at a luncheon in the private dining-room at the David Spencer Limited store. A reasonable programme is being arranged for the occasion.

The Gyro Club will not hold its usual luncheon next week.

HEAD OF HOTEL SYSTEM IN CITY

H. F. Matthews, Manager of C.P.R. Western Hotels, Arrives From Winnipeg

Says Company is Pleased With Success of Yuletide Festivities

To assist in managing the Yuletide festivities in Victoria, H. F. Matthews, manager of western hotels for the Canadian Pacific Railway, reached the city to-day from Winnipeg.

"I find that the Yuletide Festival here is proving a great success," said Matthews at the Empress Hotel, "and this morning when informing a Times reporter that his mission to the coast on this occasion was to give what assistance he could to the old friend, J. Harry Smith, in staging the seasonal festivities."

"Speaking for the company, I can say that we are very pleased with the generous support given to the festival by the citizens of Victoria," he said. "The success of the festival so far has greatly exceeded our expectations, and there is every reason to believe that it will develop into an annual event that will attract widespread notice and bring a large number of holiday visitors to Victoria at this season of the year."

Mr. Matthews stated that he planned to remain in the city for a few days to see the wind-up of the festivities. While here he will confer with Manager Herbert J. Wilson and will inspect the extensive improvements that are taking place at the Empress Hotel.

Dr. S. J. Willis's former title of superintendent of education has been changed to that of Deputy Minister under an order issued by the Government.

Overnight Entries At Tia Juana

First race—Six furlongs.

Red Banner 108
Lord Anasag 105
Whiff 108
Shasta Gaby 108
Singapore 108
Rugby 108
Bobbie Doyle 111
Mido 108
Ormontine 108
Hornby 111
Monnie Gold 108
Realist 108
Peggy 111
Engaine 108
Blue Rose 108
Honeycomb 107
No Effort 108
Ollie E. 108
Renown 108
Wrong Number 107
Curvas 107
Hopuwal 107
Kop the Coin 108
Walrui 108
Fred Dubner 108
Patriarch 108
Ella May 107
Burr Winslow 108
Red Pennant 108
Little Broom 108
Jody Sinclair 108
Voi 108
Shasta Cherry 108
Nelda Jo 108
Little Boy Blue 112
Foodfats 108
Crittall 108
Pennsylvania II 111
Kingfame 108
Hand Maiden 108
Valcar 108
Money's Worth 111
El Monte 108
Chat 108
Oliver 108
Norton 108
Via 108
Kenning 108
Pretty 108
Sister Maid 108
Coy 111
Lieutenant Seth 111

Second race—Six furlongs.

Red Banner 108
Lord Anasag 105
Whiff 108
Shasta Gaby 108
Singapore 108
Rugby 108
Bobbie Doyle 111
Mido 108
Ormontine 108
Hornby 111
Monnie Gold 108
Realist 108
Peggy 111
Engaine 108
Blue Rose 108
Honeycomb 107
No Effort 108
Ollie E. 108
Renown 108
Wrong Number 107
Curvas 107
Hopuwal 107
Kop the Coin 108
Walrui 108
Fred Dubner 108
Patriarch 108
Ella May 107
Burr Winslow 108
Red Pennant 108
Little Broom 108
Jody Sinclair 108
Voi 108
Shasta Cherry 108
Nelda Jo 108
Little Boy Blue 112
Foodfats 108
Crittall 108
Pennsylvania II 111
Kingfame 108
Hand Maiden 108
Valcar 108
Money's Worth 111
El Monte 108
Chat 108
Oliver 108
Norton 108
Via 108
Kenning 108
Pretty 108
Sister Maid 108
Coy 111
Lieutenant Seth 111

Third race—Six furlongs.

Red Banner 108
Lord Anasag 105
Whiff 108
Shasta Gaby 108
Singapore 108
Rugby 108
Bobbie Doyle 111
Mido 108
Ormontine 108
Hornby 111
Monnie Gold 108
Realist 108
Peggy 111
Engaine 108
Blue Rose 108
Honeycomb 107
No Effort 108
Ollie E. 108
Renown 108
Wrong Number 107
Curvas 107
Hopuwal 107
Kop the Coin 108
Walrui 108
Fred Dubner 108
Patriarch 108
Ella May 107
Burr Winslow 108
Red Pennant 108
Little Broom 108
Jody Sinclair 108
Voi 108
Shasta Cherry 108
Nelda Jo 108
Little Boy Blue 112
Foodfats 108
Crittall 108
Pennsylvania II 111
Kingfame 108
Hand Maiden 108
Valcar 108
Money's Worth 111
El Monte 108
Chat 108
Oliver 108
Norton 108
Via 108
Kenning 108
Pretty 108
Sister Maid 108
Coy 111
Lieutenant Seth 111

Fourth race—Five and one-half furlongs.

Red Banner 108
Lord Anasag 105
Whiff 108
Shasta Gaby 108
Singapore 108
Rugby 108
Bobbie Doyle 111
Mido 108
Ormontine 108
Hornby 111
Monnie Gold 108
Realist 108
Peggy 111
Engaine 108
Blue Rose 108
Honeycomb 107
No Effort 108
Ollie E. 108
Renown 108
Wrong Number 107
Curvas 107
Hopuwal 107
Kop the Coin 108
Walrui 108
Fred Dubner 108
Patriarch 108
Ella May 107
Burr Winslow 108
Red Pennant 108
Little Broom 108
Jody Sinclair 108
Voi 108
Shasta Cherry 108
Nelda Jo 108
Little Boy Blue 112
Foodfats 108
Crittall 108
Pennsylvania II 111
Kingfame 108
Hand Maiden 108
Valcar 108
Money's Worth 111
El Monte 108
Chat 108
Oliver 108
Norton 108
Via 108
Kenning 108
Pretty 108
Sister Maid 108
Coy 111
Lieutenant Seth 111

Fifth race—Five and one-half furlongs.

Red Banner 108
Lord Anasag 105
Whiff 108
Shasta Gaby 108
Singapore 108
Rugby 108
Bobbie Doyle 111
Mido 108
Ormontine 108
Hornby 111
Monnie Gold 108
Realist 108
Peggy 111
Engaine 108
Blue Rose 108
Honeycomb 107
No Effort 108
Ollie E. 108
Renown 108
Wrong Number 107
Curvas 107
Hopuwal 107
Kop the Coin 108
Walrui 108
Fred Dubner 108
Patriarch 108
Ella May 107
Burr Winslow 108
Red Pennant 108
Little Broom 108
Jody Sinclair 108
Voi 108
Shasta Cherry 108
Nelda Jo 108
Little Boy Blue 112
Foodfats 108
Crittall 108
Pennsylvania II 111
Kingfame 108
Hand Maiden 108
Valcar 108
Money's Worth 111
El Monte 108
Chat 108
Oliver 108
Norton 108
Via 108
Kenning 108
Pretty 108
Sister Maid 108
Coy 111
Lieutenant Seth 111

Sixth race—Five and one-half furlongs.

Red Banner 108
Lord Anasag 105
Whiff 108
Shasta Gaby 108
Singapore 108
Rugby 108
Bobbie Doyle 111
Mido 108
Ormontine 108
Hornby 111
Monnie Gold 108
Realist 108
Peggy 111
Engaine 108
Blue Rose 108
Honeycomb 107
No Effort 108
Ollie E. 108
Renown 108
Wrong Number 107
Curvas 107
Hopuwal 107
Kop the Coin 108
Walrui 108
Fred Dubner 108
Patriarch 108
Ella May 107
Burr Winslow 108
Red Pennant 108
Little Broom 108
Jody Sinclair 108
Voi 108
Shasta Cherry 108
Nelda Jo 108
Little Boy Blue 112
Foodfats 108
Crittall 108
Pennsylvania II 111
Kingfame 108
Hand Maiden 108
Valcar 108
Money's Worth 111
El Monte 108
Chat 108
Oliver 108
Norton 108
Via 108
Kenning 108
Pretty 108
Sister Maid 108
Coy 111
Lieutenant Seth 111

Seventh race—Five and one-half furlongs.

Red Banner 108
Lord Anasag 105
Whiff 108
Shasta Gaby 108
Singapore 108
Rugby 108
Bobbie Doyle 111
Mido 108
Ormontine 108
Hornby 111
Monnie Gold 108
Realist 108
Peggy 111
Engaine 108
Blue Rose 108
Honeycomb 107
No Effort 108
Ollie E. 108
Renown 108
Wrong Number 107
Curvas 107
Hopuwal 107
Kop the Coin 108
Walrui 108
Fred Dubner 108
Patriarch 108
Ella May 107
Burr Winslow 108
Red Pennant 108
Little Broom 108
Jody Sinclair 108
Voi 108
Shasta Cherry 108
Nelda Jo 108
Little Boy Blue 112
Foodfats 108
Crittall 108
Pennsylvania II 111
Kingfame 108
Hand Maiden 108
Valcar 108
Money's Worth 111
El Monte 108
Chat 108
Oliver 108
Norton 108
Via 108
Kenning 108
Pretty 108
Sister Maid 108
Coy 111
Lieutenant Seth 111

NEW LEADERS OF KIWANIS TAKE OFFICE

In Our Churches

BOYS' PARLIAMENT MEMBERS OCCUPY CITY PULPITS

Weekly Sunday School Lesson REVIEW OF THE QUARTER'S LESSON



The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for December 30. Review of the Quarter's Lessons. Paul, the World Christian. Golden text: Philippians 1:21. "For me to live is Christ."

By WM. E. GILROY, D.D.
On the last Sunday of the year, when we are looking toward the past and reviewing the year's experiences, there could be no better theme for study than the review of the life of Paul.

If we can look back over our own experiences in the light of his experience and can find some impulse to improve our lives, we shall find the best possible means of meeting the new year. But the greatest element in that is the positive inspiration that was found in the courage and determination with which Paul viewed his past and ever turned from it to look to the future.

Paul had in his past life, as all of us have had in ours, some things that he would greatly have wished to alter. He had the consciousness of always having been sincere and honest in his motives, but his heart had not always been open to the influences of kindness and love, and his very honesty and integrity had made him a persecutor.

OUR OWN PAST

Probably most of us cannot look upon the past with such a good conscience. We know that in addition to our ignorance and our unenlightenment, there has been gross folly and weakness, of which we can be only ashamed. But might we not very well adopt Paul's motto of progress? "Forgetting the things that are behind, I press toward the mark of the prize of my high calling, which is of God in Christ Jesus."

It is a very human story that we are reviewing in the life of Paul. His courage and his power of endurance mark him almost as a superman, and his ultimate influence in history places him among the most powerful men who lived. But the greatness of Paul is essentially the greatness of a man. In every phase of his life it is the human quality that is emphasized and magnified.

He was pre-eminently great because simple virtues and virtues as supremacy dominated his soul, and if he had immense abilities, greater than every other man in his time, it was the dominance of his life with spiritual passion. He stands in history as the example of that man may be in whose character and career love and graciousness have been permitted to dominate in every way.

STRENGTH IN WEAKNESS

If there is one clear strong teaching that comes from Paul's life, it is the teaching that he repeatedly emphasized—that strength may be made perfect in weakness, that God may take the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty, and are not to bring to naught the things that are.

No verse, perhaps, in all that Paul wrote better expresses the full sweep of his faith in the Gospel as a power of human life than his declaration that "if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things have become away; behold all things have become new." Paul, we are inclined to believe, could have laid much emphasis upon the word "any."

The power of God was not in his thought something that reached its greatest manifestation in those who were of worldly greatness. He thought of it rather as a great force of which even ordinary men might become the recipients.

It was this faith in the Gospel that made Paul so democratic in his outlook and in his religious activities. He

CATHEDRAL WILL HOLD MIDNIGHT SERVICE MONDAY

Morning Service To-morrow to Hear Rev. A. G. E. Munson

Watchnight Service Will Mark Birth of New Year

The services in Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow will be as follows: Holy Communion at 8 a.m., Matins and sermon at 11 a.m., children's service at 3 and evensong and sermon at 7.30 o'clock.

The preacher at the morning service will be the Rev. A. G. E. Munson, the dean of the cathedral. The A.Y.P.A. will attend the evening service to-morrow, and cordially invites all other young people of the parish to join it at that service.

All New Year's Day services will be held in the Cathedral on Monday, commencing at 11.15 o'clock and closing just after midnight.

The Cathedral on Monday, commencing at 11.15 o'clock and closing just after midnight.

WILL PREACH ON "THE END"

Rev. Henry Knox Will Review Church Progress at Emmanuel Baptist Church

The services in Emmanuel Baptist Church to-morrow will be conducted by Rev. Henry Knox. At the morning hour of worship he will take as the subject of his sermon, "Conspicuous Religious Events and Tendencies During 1928."

At the evening service his theme will be "The End." The choir will render the following anthems at the services: "Grant Thy Peace" (Mendelssohn), "Gloria Thy Peace" and "Ring Out Wild Bells" (Pletcher).

ARMY TO MARK YEAR'S PASSING

Watchnight Service to Be Held on Monday at Citadel

To-morrow being the last Sunday of the year special meetings will be held at the Salvation Army Citadel, Broad Street, with Adjutant and Mrs. Merrett leading and other officers assisting.

On New Year's Eve the adjutant will conduct a watchnight service in the Citadel, commencing at 10.45 p.m. All of these meetings are open to the public.

Following the custom of several years ago the annual tea for soldiers and adherents of the Victoria Corps will be held in the Citadel on New Year's Day at 2 p.m.

An open meeting will be held at 8 p.m. when the communications will be given out for the coming year.

Evelyn Davis will be the speaker at both services at the New Thought Temple to-morrow, taking for her subjects "Ourselves and Evolution" in the morning, and "Joy to the World the Law is Come" in the evening.

Leta Regina Cody will be the soloist in the morning, and Mrs. J. R. Bowden in the evening.

A New Year's Eve dance will be held in the Sons of England Hall. Refreshments will be served.

STORY OF LIFE THEME AT KNOX

Boy Legislators to Support Pastor at Morning Service

Appropriate services will be held to-morrow at Knox Presbyterian Church, corner of Gladstone and Stanley Avenues. The morning service at eleven o'clock will be in charge of the Pastor, Rev. T. H. H. Davies, M.A., supported by two members of the Boys' Parliament meeting this week in Victoria.

"The Story of Life" (Psalm xc) will be the subject of the evening's address at 7.30. It will consider the publicity, continuity and brevity of our earthly career.

The Sunday School will meet at 9.45 a.m.

HOLD SERVICE FOR CHILDREN

St. Mary's Church Will Substitute Afternoon Service For Sunday School

At St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, to-morrow there will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 o'clock, Matins and sermon at 11 o'clock, evensong and sermon at 7 o'clock. Christmas hymns will be sung; also the anthem, "See Amid the Winter's Snow" (John E. West). There will not be any Sunday school, but instead a children's service at 3 o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a large number of children and parents present.

On New Year's Day Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8, 9 and 10.30 a.m.

MANY CAROLS AT ST. JOHN'S

Evening Service to Be Marked By Many Musical Numbers

Services at St. John's Church to-morrow will consist of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and morning prayer at eleven o'clock, when the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick will be the preacher.

A carol service will again be held in the evening, in response to many appreciations of last Sunday's evening service. By special request two of the carols will be repeated, but the majority of the numbers will be those that were not included in last Sunday's service.

"Once in Royal David's City," "Sleep, Holy Babe," "When Christ Was Born," "Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne and Thy Heavenly Crown," "Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices" and "As With Gladness Men of Old," will be among those to be sung, together with service solos and duets by the choir.

An organ recital will be given by Mr. G. J. Burnett before the carol service, commencing at 7.10, when several of Schubert's greatest compositions will be rendered, including "The Unfinished Symphony," his great "Impromptu" and the "Moment Musical." St. John's Sunday school will hold a special Christmas session, opening at 2.30 and the Young People's Bible Class will meet in the Church vestry at the same hour.

LEGISLATURE BOYS TO LEAD AT JAMES BAY

Two Youths to Officiate at Morning Services To-morrow

The Boys' Parliament will have a reflection in the service at James Bay United Church to-morrow morning, when two of the cabinet ministers will take prominent places in the conduct of the service.

Mr. Dieldahl, Minister of Finance, will give a brief address. The minister, Rev. Thos. Keyworth, will conduct the service.

Hymns particularly appropriate to the last Sunday of the year will be a feature of the evening service, when the choir will give a selection by Lorenz entitled, "Love Divine." The topic of the evening address will be "The Christ That Is to Be."

Communion service will be conducted on January 6, the first Sunday in the new year.

Future of Church In China Will Be Reviewed To-morrow

A. C. E. Portway, F.R.G.S., Will Speak at Fairfield United Church; to Portray History and Prospects of Christianity Among Nations of Chinese Republic

At Fairfield United Church to-morrow a special boys' service will be held at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Hugh Nixon, will be assisted by Albert Green, Walker Addison and William McKenzie, members of the Boys' Parliament, and Rose Jun, a Chinese boy of the Victoria High School. A quartette will be sung by four Chinese boys.

In the afternoon A. C. E. Portway, F.R.G.S., will address the open session of the Sunday School. The evening service at 7.30 will also be addressed by Mr. Portway, who will take for his subject, "The Past, Present and Future of the Church of China."

Christmas music, in part, will be repeated, the Christmas carols at the morning service being: "Around the Manger" (Beach), soloist, Mrs. O'Neill, and "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings," soloist, J. D. Raine.

At the evening service Miss Platt will sing "Rejoice Greatly," from Messiah, and the choir will render the anthem, "Glory to the Lord," from Messiah.

SCHOOL RALLY AT ST. ANDREW'S ON NEW YEAR'S

Presbyterian Sunday Schools to Hold Service at 11 o'clock

The rally of all the Presbyterian Sunday schools of the city, to be held in St. Andrew's Church on New Year's morning at 11 o'clock, is expected to be largely attended by both children and adults. The roll call of schools has created considerable interest as to which one will have the largest attendance at the rally.

The gallery of the church has been reserved for parents and by others in the Chinese Presbyterian Sunday School. The address will be given by the Rev. H. P. S. Lutterell, B.A., minister of St. Andrew's Church. Jesse Longfield will be at the organ and Thomas Humphries will preside.

An interesting item on the programme will be a selection by pupils in the Chinese Presbyterian Sunday School. The address will be given by the Rev. H. P. S. Lutterell, B.A., minister of St. Andrew's Church. Jesse Longfield will be at the organ and Thomas Humphries will preside.

The church school will meet at 12 o'clock. In the evening at 7.30, the Rev. James Strachan, the minister, will preach on "The Reckoning Right." The preacher's thought will be gathered about the longings, fears, hopes and aspirations usually associated with the New Year season.

The choir will sing "O Little Town of Bethlehem," and Mr. J. Dinsmore will sing "I Come to Thee." The B.Y.P.U. will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

WORLD OWES DEBT TO GOD

Rev. J. B. Rowell to Speak at Central Baptist Church To-morrow

Addresses to be presented at Central Baptist Church to-morrow will be in harmony with the last services in the old year. In the morning the pastor, Rev. J. B. Rowell, will speak on the scripture, "Gather up the Fragments," and in the evening on the theme, "The Difference Christ Has Made; or If There Had Been No Christ." He will present the world's indebtedness to God for His "Unspeakable Gift" in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, and point out that study of such a subject is a stimulant to faith and a challenge to doubt.

The white gifts handed in last Sunday were packed and distributed on Monday, bringing cheer to a number of families.

A watchnight service will be held on New Year's Eve from 1.30 to 12. This service will be largely one of prayer.

CENTENNIAL TO HEAR YOUTHFUL LEGISLATORS

Members of Boys' Parliament to Speak at Gorge Road Church To-morrow Evening

The platform meeting in the Centennial United Church, Gorge Road, to-morrow evening, is expected to attract a large audience. Members of the boys' parliament will be present and give addresses. Frank McKenzie, of Vancouver, president of the Executive Council, will deal with the work of the parliament. William French, the minister of physical affairs, will show the great work to be done. Genie Broune-Cave, the local member, will deal with the challenge of the spiritual to the boy. F. A. Canfield, one of the strong leaders from New Westminster, will also speak.

Mr. French will be in charge and will briefly outline the work being done. The choir will render a suitable programme of music.

In the morning the regular quarterly sacramental service and reception of members will be held. Every member is urged to be present this last Sunday of the year.

WILL DISCUSS ASPIRATIONS FOR NEW YEAR

First Baptist Church to Hear Boys' Parliament Premier at Morning Service

Premier Robert C. Rolston of the Older Boys' Parliament will be the speaker at the morning service at the First Baptist Church. He will have for his subject "The Aims and Development of the Tuxis' Programme."

Mr. Rolston represents one of the most promising movements in the life of young people, and his message is expected to be of interest to young and old who have the future of the world at heart. During the morning the white gift offering will be held by the Sunday School and the church. J. Dinsmore and S. Honeychurch will sing Soli's "Rock of Ages."

The church school will meet at 12 o'clock. In the evening at 7.30, the Rev. James Strachan, the minister, will preach on "The Reckoning Right." The preacher's thought will be gathered about the longings, fears, hopes and aspirations usually associated with the New Year season.

The choir will sing "O Little Town of Bethlehem," and Mr. J. Dinsmore will sing "I Come to Thee." The B.Y.P.U. will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The midweek meeting of the church is held at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evenings.

COMMAND TO LOVE IS TO BE SUBJECT

At the Douglas Street Baptist Church to-morrow the subject of the morning address will be "The New Commandment for the New Year." The evening subject will be "Open Doors of 1929."

Rev. F. W. McKinnon will occupy the pulpit and preach at the morning service on "Love," with reference to the only commandment of Christ, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you."

A watchnight service will be held on New Year's Eve from 1.30 to 12. This service will be largely one of prayer.

The Dawn of a New Day" will be the text of an address to be given to-morrow evening at 7.30 o'clock at the First Spiritual Church, 724 Fort Street. The service will be followed by messages. A circle will be held on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

WILL REVIEW ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAST YEAR

City Temple Services to Be Marked By Much Music

Continued celebration of Christ's birth, and the passing of the old year, will mark all services to-morrow at the City Temple.

Rev. Dr. Clem Davies has arranged Lord Tennyson's poem "Ring Out Wild Bells" into the form of a hymn for the use of the congregation. A master-piece by Dr. Frank Mason North, which has special reference to Christmas, will also be sung. Another hymn by the great German song-writer, Schmoike, "My Jesus As 'Thou Wilt'" will complete the congregational hymns for next Sunday's use.

Christmas music rendered with such appreciative acceptance by Temple choir last Sunday, will have repetition at the Sunday's services.

The pulpit theme for the morning hour of worship will be "A Closing Message for the Dying Year" and at night the subject will be "The Greatest Night of 1928."

? QUESTIONS ?

About the Life of Christ

1—To what city did Joseph and Mary return after their sojourn in Egypt?
2—What important event occurred when Jesus was twelve years of age?
3—What happened when the family traveled back to Nazareth?
4—What did Mary and Joseph do?
5—Where did they discover Jesus?
6—Where were the probable subjects of dispute?
7—What reason have we for believing this?
8—What did Jesus' parents do when they found him in the Temple?
9—What was his answer?
10—How were the next few years of Jesus' life devoted?
The answers to these questions will be found below. How many can you answer?

1—Nazareth.
2—He accompanied his parents to the Feast of the Pentecost.
3—They discovered that Jesus was not one of their number, but was lost.
4—They returned to Jerusalem.
5—in the Temple discoursing with the doctors.
6—Perhaps medicine, geography, geology, anatomy, philosophy, and the natural sciences.
7—Among the Jews all knowledge was regarded as sacred and the priests were learned men and teachers anxious to impart their knowledge to the ambitious.
8—They expressed sorrow at having lost him.
9—"Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?"
10—in physical and mental development, assisting His Father; in general His activities were probably very much similar to those of other boys of His years.

St. Alban's Will Hold Party for Sunday School

St. Alban's Sunday School will hold a children's service to-morrow afternoon at 2.15. There will be special music, and carols will be sung. T. Emerson, superintendent, will speak on "God's Gift at Christmas." Parents and friends are invited to the service.

The children's annual treat will be held on Friday, January 4, at 5 o'clock, and will be followed by a concert and prize-giving at 7 o'clock, to which parents and friends are invited.

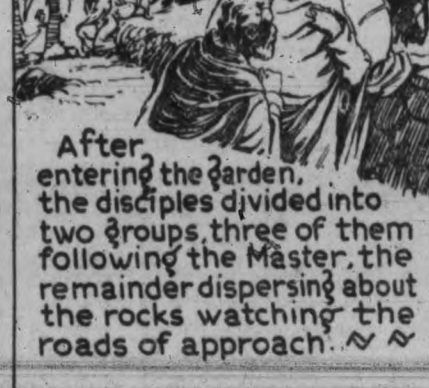
He Reaches Gethsemane

THE LIFE OF CHRIST

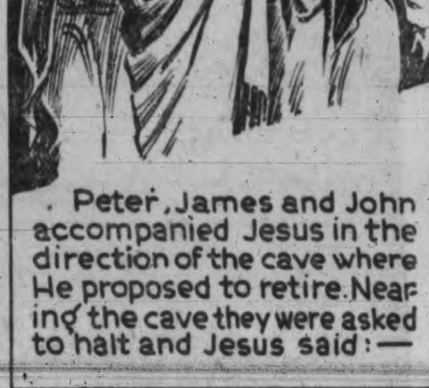
Christ and His disciples approached the Garden of Gethsemane. Near it were certain caves converted into tombs. Others, still empty, afforded places for prayer and meditation.



After entering the garden, the disciples divided into two groups, three of them following the Master, the remainder dispersing about the rocks watching the roads of approach.



Peter, James and John accompanied Jesus in the direction of the cave where He proposed to retire. Near the cave they were asked to halt and Jesus said:—



"My soul is exceedingly sorrowful unto death. He left the three in the darkness of the night and went slowly forward to wrestle alone with the temptations assailing Him."



STOCK MARKET — FINANCIAL NEWS — GRAIN MARKETS

TO-DAY'S GRAIN MARKETS

(By Branson, Brown & Co. Limited)
Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—Wheat: Local wheat market held stubbornly strong at prices about unchanged from last night during the first period this morning, but the extreme weakness in Chicago, where prices broke about 1½ cents finally pulled Winnipeg down and a decline of ¼ cent was recorded with very little commotion. The markets are acting tired and indicating an overbought condition. For the past two weeks this market has held firm, largely on local support until a fair-sized long interest has been built up.

The selling to-day was mostly liquidation by tired holders who begin to realize that it is going to be difficult to place prices on a higher level unless something serious happens to the winter wheat crop in the United States, and this is not probable at the present time. There was a little more business to the Orient confirmed from the Pacific Coast, but there was nothing doing at this end and Europe, apparently, is showing very little interest.

The local cash market was extremely dull with practically nothing doing. Offerings were light and spreads on most grades were unchanged, but No. 6 and feed were trading at a ¼ to ½ cent lower. The farmers of Western Canada have now delivered slightly over 350,000 bushels, or about 110,000,000 more than last year up to this time. It is estimated that there is another 750,000,000 still to come off the farms. With our present visible offer the farms this will leave Canada 250,000,000 for export during the next seven months, allowing for a reasonable carry-over and domestic consumption.

The news from Argentina is bearish, weather still very favorable and the new wheat is being pressed on world's markets, at prices relatively lower than North American wheats. To-day's liquidation will make the market technically stronger, but there is considerable more to be done. This may not occur at the present time. Liverpool closed ¼ to ½ lower than day. Winnipeg futures closed ¼ to 1 cent down and at the bottom.

Wheat—Open High Low Close
May 122.6 122.6 121.5 121.5
July 116.4 116.4 115.6 115.6
Oats—
May 56.5 56.5 56.2 56.2
July 51.8 51.8 51.6 51.6
Barley—
May 106.4 106.4 106.2 106.2
July 102.2 102.2 101.2 101.2
Cash Grain Close
No. 4 101.5, No. 5 90.5, No. 6 78.5, No. 7 68.5, No. 8 58.5, No. 9 48.5, No. 10 38.5, No. 11 28.5, No. 12 18.5, No. 13 8.5, No. 14 7.5, No. 15 6.5, No. 16 5.5, No. 17 4.5, No. 18 3.5, No. 19 2.5, No. 20 1.5, No. 21 1.0, No. 22 .5, No. 23 .4, No. 24 .3, No. 25 .2, No. 26 .1, No. 27 .1, No. 28 .1, No. 29 .1, No. 30 .1, No. 31 .1, No. 32 .1, No. 33 .1, No. 34 .1, No. 35 .1, No. 36 .1, No. 37 .1, No. 38 .1, No. 39 .1, No. 40 .1, No. 41 .1, No. 42 .1, No. 43 .1, No. 44 .1, No. 45 .1, No. 46 .1, No. 47 .1, No. 48 .1, No. 49 .1, No. 50 .1, No. 51 .1, No. 52 .1, No. 53 .1, No. 54 .1, No. 55 .1, No. 56 .1, No. 57 .1, No. 58 .1, No. 59 .1, No. 60 .1, No. 61 .1, No. 62 .1, No. 63 .1, No. 64 .1, No. 65 .1, No. 66 .1, No. 67 .1, No. 68 .1, No. 69 .1, No. 70 .1, No. 71 .1, No. 72 .1, No. 73 .1, No. 74 .1, No. 75 .1, No. 76 .1, No. 77 .1, No. 78 .1, No. 79 .1, No. 80 .1, No. 81 .1, No. 82 .1, No. 83 .1, No. 84 .1, No. 85 .1, No. 86 .1, No. 87 .1, No. 88 .1, No. 89 .1, No. 90 .1, No. 91 .1, No. 92 .1, No. 93 .1, No. 94 .1, No. 95 .1, No. 96 .1, No. 97 .1, No. 98 .1, No. 99 .1, No. 100 .1, No. 101 .1, No. 102 .1, No. 103 .1, No. 104 .1, No. 105 .1, No. 106 .1, No. 107 .1, No. 108 .1, No. 109 .1, No. 110 .1, No. 111 .1, No. 112 .1, No. 113 .1, No. 114 .1, No. 115 .1, No. 116 .1, No. 117 .1, No. 118 .1, No. 119 .1, No. 120 .1, No. 121 .1, No. 122 .1, No. 123 .1, No. 124 .1, No. 125 .1, No. 126 .1, No. 127 .1, No. 128 .1, No. 129 .1, No. 130 .1, No. 131 .1, No. 132 .1, No. 133 .1, No. 134 .1, No. 135 .1, No. 136 .1, No. 137 .1, No. 138 .1, No. 139 .1, No. 140 .1, No. 141 .1, No. 142 .1, No. 143 .1, No. 144 .1, No. 145 .1, No. 146 .1, No. 147 .1, No. 148 .1, No. 149 .1, No. 150 .1, No. 151 .1, No. 152 .1, No. 153 .1, No. 154 .1, No. 155 .1, No. 156 .1, No. 157 .1, No. 158 .1, No. 159 .1, No. 160 .1, No. 161 .1, No. 162 .1, No. 163 .1, No. 164 .1, No. 165 .1, No. 166 .1, No. 167 .1, No. 168 .1, No. 169 .1, No. 170 .1, No. 171 .1, No. 172 .1, No. 173 .1, No. 174 .1, No. 175 .1, No. 176 .1, No. 177 .1, No. 178 .1, No. 179 .1, No. 180 .1, No. 181 .1, No. 182 .1, No. 183 .1, No. 184 .1, No. 185 .1, No. 186 .1, No. 187 .1, No. 188 .1, No. 189 .1, No. 190 .1, No. 191 .1, No. 192 .1, No. 193 .1, No. 194 .1, No. 195 .1, No. 196 .1, No. 197 .1, No. 198 .1, No. 199 .1, No. 200 .1, No. 201 .1, No. 202 .1, No. 203 .1, No. 204 .1, No. 205 .1, No. 206 .1, No. 207 .1, No. 208 .1, No. 209 .1, No. 210 .1, No. 211 .1, No. 212 .1, No. 213 .1, No. 214 .1, No. 215 .1, No. 216 .1, No. 217 .1, No. 218 .1, No. 219 .1, No. 220 .1, No. 221 .1, No. 222 .1, No. 223 .1, No. 224 .1, No. 225 .1, No. 226 .1, No. 227 .1, No. 228 .1, No. 229 .1, No. 230 .1, No. 231 .1, No. 232 .1, No. 233 .1, No. 234 .1, No. 235 .1, No. 236 .1, No. 237 .1, No. 238 .1, No. 239 .1, No. 240 .1, No. 241 .1, No. 242 .1, No. 243 .1, No. 244 .1, No. 245 .1, No. 246 .1, No. 247 .1, No. 248 .1, No. 249 .1, No. 250 .1, No. 251 .1, No. 252 .1, No. 253 .1, No. 254 .1, No. 255 .1, No. 256 .1, No. 257 .1, No. 258 .1, No. 259 .1, No. 260 .1, No. 261 .1, No. 262 .1, No. 263 .1, No. 264 .1, No. 265 .1, No. 266 .1, No. 267 .1, No. 268 .1, No. 269 .1, No. 270 .1, No. 271 .1, No. 272 .1, No. 273 .1, No. 274 .1, No. 275 .1, No. 276 .1, No. 277 .1, No. 278 .1, No. 279 .1, No. 280 .1, No. 281 .1, No. 282 .1, No. 283 .1, No. 284 .1, No. 285 .1, No. 286 .1, No. 287 .1, No. 288 .1, No. 289 .1, No. 290 .1, No. 291 .1, No. 292 .1, No. 293 .1, No. 294 .1, No. 295 .1, No. 296 .1, No. 297 .1, No. 298 .1, No. 299 .1, No. 300 .1, No. 301 .1, No. 302 .1, No. 303 .1, No. 304 .1, No. 305 .1, No. 306 .1, No. 307 .1, No. 308 .1, No. 309 .1, No. 310 .1, No. 311 .1, No. 312 .1, No. 313 .1, No. 314 .1, No. 315 .1, No. 316 .1, No. 317 .1, No. 318 .1, No. 319 .1, No. 320 .1, No. 321 .1, No. 322 .1, No. 323 .1, No. 324 .1, No. 325 .1, No. 326 .1, No. 327 .1, No. 328 .1, No. 329 .1, No. 330 .1, No. 331 .1, No. 332 .1, No. 333 .1, No. 334 .1, No. 335 .1, No. 336 .1, No. 337 .1, No. 338 .1, No. 339 .1, No. 340 .1, No. 341 .1, No. 342 .1, No. 343 .1, No. 344 .1, No. 345 .1, No. 346 .1, No. 347 .1, No. 348 .1, No. 349 .1, No. 350 .1, No. 351 .1, No. 352 .1, No. 353 .1, No. 354 .1, No. 355 .1, No. 356 .1, No. 357 .1, No. 358 .1, No. 359 .1, No. 360 .1, No. 361 .1, No. 362 .1, No. 363 .1, No. 364 .1, No. 365 .1, No. 366 .1, No. 367 .1, No. 368 .1, No. 369 .1, No. 370 .1, No. 371 .1, No. 372 .1, No. 373 .1, No. 374 .1, No. 375 .1, No. 376 .1, No. 377 .1, No. 378 .1, No. 379 .1, No. 380 .1, No. 381 .1, No. 382 .1, No. 383 .1, No. 384 .1, No. 385 .1, No. 386 .1, No. 387 .1, No. 388 .1, No. 389 .1, No. 390 .1, No. 391 .1, No. 392 .1, No. 393 .1, No. 394 .1, No. 395 .1, No. 396 .1, No. 397 .1, No. 398 .1, No. 399 .1, No. 400 .1, No. 401 .1, No. 402 .1, No. 403 .1, No. 404 .1, No. 405 .1, No. 406 .1, No. 407 .1, No. 408 .1, No. 409 .1, No. 410 .1, No. 411 .1, No. 412 .1, No. 413 .1, No. 414 .1, No. 415 .1, No. 416 .1, No. 417 .1, No. 418 .1, No. 419 .1, No. 420 .1, No. 421 .1, No. 422 .1, No. 423 .1, No. 424 .1, No. 425 .1, No. 426 .1, No. 427 .1, No. 428 .1, No. 429 .1, No. 430 .1, No. 431 .1, No. 432 .1, No. 433 .1, No. 434 .1, No. 435 .1, No. 436 .1, No. 437 .1, No. 438 .1, No. 439 .1, No. 440 .1, No. 441 .1, No. 442 .1, No. 443 .1, No. 444 .1, No. 445 .1, No. 446 .1, No. 447 .1, No. 448 .1, No. 449 .1, No. 450 .1, No. 451 .1, No. 452 .1, No. 453 .1, No. 454 .1, No. 455 .1, No. 456 .1, No. 457 .1, No. 458 .1, No. 459 .1, No. 460 .1, No. 461 .1, No. 462 .1, No. 463 .1, No. 464 .1, No. 465 .1, No. 466 .1, No. 467 .1, No. 468 .1, No. 469 .1, No. 470 .1, No. 471 .1, No. 472 .1, No. 473 .1, No. 474 .1, No. 475 .1, No. 476 .1, No. 477 .1, No. 478 .1, No. 479 .1, No. 480 .1, No. 481 .1, No. 482 .1, No. 483 .1, No. 484 .1, No. 485 .1, No. 486 .1, No. 487 .1, No. 488 .1, No. 489 .1, No. 490 .1, No. 491 .1, No. 492 .1, No. 493 .1, No. 494 .1, No. 495 .1, No. 496 .1, No. 497 .1, No. 498 .1, No. 499 .1, No. 500 .1, No. 501 .1, No. 502 .1, No. 503 .1, No. 504 .1, No. 505 .1, No. 506 .1, No. 507 .1, No. 508 .1, No. 509 .1, No. 510 .1, No. 511 .1, No. 512 .1, No. 513 .1, No. 514 .1, No. 515 .1, No. 516 .1, No. 517 .1, No. 518 .1, No. 519 .1, No. 520 .1, No. 521 .1, No. 522 .1, No. 523 .1, No. 524 .1, No. 525 .1, No. 526 .1, No. 527 .1, No. 528 .1, No. 529 .1, No. 530 .1, No. 531 .1, No. 532 .1, No. 533 .1, No. 534 .1, No. 535 .1, No. 536 .1, No. 537 .1, No. 538 .1, No. 539 .1, No. 540 .1, No. 541 .1, No. 542 .1, No. 543 .1, No. 544 .1, No. 545 .1, No. 546 .1, No. 547 .1, No. 548 .1, No. 549 .1, No. 550 .1, No. 551 .1, No. 552 .1, No. 553 .1, No. 554 .1, No. 555 .1, No. 556 .1, No. 557 .1, No. 558 .1, No. 559 .1, No. 560 .1, No. 561 .1, No. 562 .1, No. 563 .1, No. 564 .1, No. 565 .1, No. 566 .1, No. 567 .1, No. 568 .1, No. 569 .1, No. 570 .1, No. 571 .1, No. 572 .1, No. 573 .1, No. 574 .1, No. 575 .1, No. 576 .1, No. 577 .1, No. 578 .1, No. 579 .1, No. 580 .1, No. 581 .1, No. 582 .1, No. 583 .1, No. 584 .1, No. 585 .1, No. 586 .1, No. 587 .1, No. 588 .1, No. 589 .1, No. 590 .1, No. 591 .1, No. 592 .1, No. 593 .1, No. 594 .1, No. 595 .1, No. 596 .1, No. 597 .1, No. 598 .1, No. 599 .1, No. 600 .1, No. 601 .1, No. 602 .1, No. 603 .1, No. 604 .1, No. 605 .1, No. 606 .1, No. 607 .1, No. 608 .1, No. 609 .1, No. 610 .1, No. 611 .1, No. 612 .1, No. 613 .1, No. 614 .1, No. 615 .1, No. 616 .1, No. 617 .1, No. 618 .1, No. 619 .1, No. 620 .1, No. 621 .1, No. 622 .1, No. 623 .1, No. 624 .1, No. 625 .1, No. 626 .1, No. 627 .1, No. 628 .1, No. 629 .1, No. 630 .1, No. 631 .1, No. 632 .1, No. 633 .1, No. 634 .1, No. 635 .1, No. 636 .1, No. 637 .1, No. 638 .1, No. 639 .1, No. 640 .1, No. 641 .1, No. 642 .1, No. 643 .1, No. 644 .1, No. 645 .1, No. 646 .1, No. 647 .1, No. 648 .1, No. 649 .1, No. 650 .1, No. 651 .1, No. 652 .1, No. 653 .1, No. 654 .1, No. 655 .1, No. 656 .1, No. 657 .1, No. 658 .1, No. 659 .1, No. 660 .1, No. 661 .1, No. 662 .1, No. 663 .1, No. 664 .1, No. 665 .1, No. 666 .1, No. 667 .1, No. 668 .1, No. 669 .1, No. 670 .1, No. 671 .1, No. 672 .1, No. 673 .1, No. 674 .1, No. 675 .1, No. 676 .1, No. 677 .1, No. 678 .1, No. 679 .1, No. 680 .1, No. 681 .1, No. 682 .1, No. 683 .1, No. 684 .1, No. 685 .1, No. 686 .1, No. 687 .1, No. 688 .1, No. 689 .1, No. 690 .1, No. 691 .1, No. 692 .1, No. 693 .1, No. 694 .1, No. 695 .1, No. 696 .1, No. 697 .1, No. 698 .1, No. 699 .1, No. 700 .1, No. 701 .1, No. 702 .1, No. 703 .1, No. 704 .1, No. 705 .1, No. 706 .1, No. 707 .1, No. 708 .1, No. 709 .1, No. 710 .1, No. 711 .1, No. 712 .1, No. 713 .1, No. 714 .1, No. 715 .1, No. 716 .1, No. 717 .1, No. 718 .1, No. 719 .1, No. 720 .1, No. 721 .1, No. 722 .1, No. 723 .1, No. 724 .1, No. 725 .1, No. 726 .1, No. 727 .1, No. 728 .1, No. 729 .1, No. 730 .1, No. 731 .1, No. 732 .1, No. 733 .1, No. 734 .1, No. 735 .1, No. 736 .1, No. 737 .1, No. 738 .1, No. 739 .1, No. 740 .1, No. 741 .1, No. 742 .1, No. 743 .1, No. 744 .1, No. 745 .1, No. 746 .1, No. 747 .1, No. 748 .1, No. 749 .1, No. 750 .1, No. 751 .1, No. 752 .1, No. 753 .1, No. 754 .1, No. 755 .1, No. 756 .1, No. 757 .1, No. 758 .1, No. 759 .1, No. 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.1, No. 844 .1, No. 845 .1, No. 846 .1, No. 847 .1, No. 848 .1, No. 849 .1, No. 850 .1, No. 851 .1, No. 852 .1, No. 853 .1, No. 854 .1, No. 855 .1, No. 856 .1, No. 857 .1, No. 858 .1, No. 859 .1, No. 860 .1, No. 861 .1, No. 862 .1, No. 863 .1, No. 864 .1, No. 865 .1, No. 866 .1, No. 867 .1, No. 868 .1, No. 869 .1, No. 870 .1, No. 871 .1, No. 872 .1, No. 873 .1, No. 874 .1, No. 875 .1, No. 876 .1, No. 877 .1, No. 878 .1, No. 879 .1, No. 880 .1, No. 881 .1, No. 882 .1, No. 883 .1, No. 884 .1, No. 885 .1, No. 886 .1, No. 887 .1, No. 888 .1, No. 889 .1, No. 890 .1, No. 891 .1, No. 892 .1, No. 893 .1, No. 894 .1, No. 895 .1, No. 896 .1, No. 897 .1, No. 898 .1, No. 899 .1, No. 900 .1, No. 901 .1, No. 902 .1, No. 903 .1, No. 904 .1, No. 905 .1, No. 906 .1, No. 907 .1, No. 908 .1, No. 909 .1, No. 910 .1, No. 911 .1, No. 912 .1, No. 913 .1, No. 914 .1, No. 915 .1, No. 916 .1, No. 917 .1, No. 918 .1, No. 919 .1, No. 920 .1, No. 921 .1, No. 922 .1, No. 923 .1, No. 924 .1, No. 925 .1, No. 926 .1, No. 927 .1, No. 928 .1, No. 929 .1, No. 930 .1, No. 931 .1, No. 932 .1, No. 933 .1, No. 934 .1, No. 935 .1, No. 936 .1, No. 937 .1, No. 938 .1, No. 939 .1, No. 940 .1, No. 941 .1, No. 942 .1, No. 943 .1, No. 944 .1, No. 945 .1, No. 946 .1, No. 947 .1, No. 948 .1, No. 949 .1, No. 950 .1, No. 951 .1, No. 952 .1, No. 953 .1, No. 954 .1, No. 955 .1, No. 956 .1, No. 957 .1, No. 958 .1, No. 959 .1, No. 960 .1, No. 961 .1, No. 962 .1, No. 963 .1, No. 964 .1, No. 965 .1, No. 966 .1, No. 967 .1, No. 968 .1, No. 969 .1, No. 970 .1, No. 971 .1, No. 972 .1, No. 973 .1, No. 974 .1, No. 975 .1, No. 976 .1, No. 977 .1, No. 978 .1, No. 979 .1, No. 980 .1, No. 981 .1, No. 982 .1, No. 983 .1, No. 984 .1, No. 985 .1, No. 986 .1, No. 987 .1, No. 988 .1, No. 989 .1, No. 990 .1, No. 991 .1, No. 992 .1, No. 993 .1, No. 994 .1, No. 995 .1, No. 996 .1, No. 997 .1, No. 998 .1, No. 999 .1, No. 1000 .1, No. 1001 .1, No. 1002 .1, No. 1003 .1, No. 1004 .1, No. 1005 .1, No. 1006 .1, No. 1007 .1, No. 1008 .1, No. 1009 .1, No. 1010 .1, No. 1011 .1, No. 1012 .1, No. 1013 .1, No. 1014 .1, No. 1015 .1, No. 1016 .1, No. 1017 .1, No. 1018 .1, No. 1019 .1, No. 1020 .1, No. 1021 .1, No. 1022 .1, No. 1023 .1, No. 1024 .1, No. 1025 .1, No. 1026 .1, No. 1027 .1, No. 1028 .1, No. 1029 .1, No. 1030 .1, No. 1031 .1, No. 1032 .1, No. 1033 .1, No. 1034 .1, No. 1035 .1, No. 1036 .1, No. 1037 .1, No. 1038 .1, No. 1039 .1, No. 1040 .1, No. 1041 .1, No. 1042 .1, No. 1043 .1, No. 1044 .1, No. 1045 .1, No. 1046 .1, No. 1047 .1, No. 1048 .1, No. 1049 .1, No. 1050 .1, No. 1051 .1, No. 1052 .1, No. 1053 .1, No. 1054 .1, No. 1055 .1, No. 1056 .1, No. 1057 .1, No. 1058 .1, No. 1059 .1, No. 1060 .1, No. 1061 .1, No. 1062 .1, No. 1063 .1, No. 1064 .1, No. 1065 .1, No. 1066 .1, No. 1067 .1, No. 1068 .1, No. 1069 .1, No. 1070 .1, No. 1071 .1, No. 1072 .1, No. 1073 .1, No. 1074 .1, No. 1075 .1, No. 1076 .1, No. 1077 .1, No. 1078 .1, No. 1079 .1, No. 1080 .1, No. 1081 .1, No. 1082 .1, No. 1083 .1, No. 1084 .1, No. 1085 .1, No. 1086 .1, No. 1087 .1, No. 1088 .1, No. 1089 .1, No. 1090 .1, No. 1091 .1, No. 1092 .1, No. 1093 .1, No. 1094 .1, No. 1095 .1, No. 1096 .1, No. 1097 .1, No. 1098 .1, No. 1099 .1, No. 1100 .1, No. 1101 .1, No. 1102 .1, No. 1103 .1, No. 1104 .1, No. 1105 .1, No. 1106 .1, No. 1107 .1, No. 1108 .1, No. 1109 .1, No. 1110 .1, No. 1111 .1, No. 1112 .1, No. 1113 .1, No. 1114 .1, No. 1115 .1, No. 1116 .1, No. 1117 .1, No. 1118 .1, No. 1119 .1, No. 1120 .1, No. 1121 .1, No. 1122 .1, No. 1123 .1, No. 1124 .1, No. 1125 .1, No. 1126 .1, No. 1127 .1, No. 1128 .1, No. 1129 .1, No. 1130 .1, No. 1131 .1, No. 1132 .1, No. 1133 .1, No. 1134 .1, No. 1135 .1, No. 1136 .1, No. 1137 .1, No. 1138 .1, No. 1139 .1, No. 1140 .1, No. 1141 .1, No. 1142 .1, No. 1143 .1, No. 1144 .1, No. 1145 .1, No. 1146 .1, No. 1147 .1, No. 1148 .1, No. 1149 .1, No. 1150 .1, No. 1151 .1, No. 1152 .1, No. 1153 .1, No. 1154 .1, No. 1155 .1, No. 1156 .1, No. 1157 .1, No. 1158 .1, No. 1159 .1, No. 1160 .1, No. 1161 .1, No. 1162 .1, No. 1163 .1, No. 1164 .1, No. 1165 .1, No. 1166 .1, No. 1167 .1, No. 1168 .1, No. 1169 .1, No. 1170 .1, No. 1171 .1, No. 1172 .1, No. 1173 .1, No. 1174 .1, No. 1175 .1, No. 1176 .1, No. 1177 .1, No. 1178 .1, No. 1179 .1, No. 1180 .1, No. 1181 .1, No. 1182 .1, No. 1183 .1, No. 1184 .1, No. 1185 .1, No. 1186 .1, No. 1187 .1, No. 1188 .1, No. 1189 .1, No. 1190 .1, No. 1191 .1, No. 1192 .1, No. 1193 .1, No. 1194 .1, No. 1195 .1, No. 1196 .1, No. 1197 .1, No. 1198 .1, No. 1199 .1, No. 1200 .1, No. 1201 .1, No. 1202 .1, No. 1203 .1, No. 1204 .1, No. 1205 .1, No. 1206 .1, No. 1207 .1, No. 1208 .1, No. 1209 .1, No. 1210 .1, No. 1211 .1, No. 1212 .1, No. 1213 .1, No. 1214 .1, No. 1215 .1, No. 1216 .1, No. 1217 .1, No. 1218 .1, No. 1219 .1, No. 1220 .1, No. 1221 .1, No. 1222 .1, No. 1223 .1, No. 1224 .1, No. 1225 .1, No. 1226 .1, No. 1227 .1, No. 1228 .1, No. 1229 .1, No. 1230 .1, No. 1231 .1, No. 1232 .1, No. 1233 .1, No. 1234 .1, No. 1235 .1, No. 1236 .1, No. 1237 .1, No. 1238 .1, No. 1239 .1, No. 1240 .1, No. 1241 .1, No. 1242 .1, No. 1243 .1, No. 1244 .1, No. 1245 .1, No. 1246 .1, No. 1247 .1, No. 1248 .1, No. 124

GIRL ALONE

By ANNE AUSTIN

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Enid Barr looked wonderingly upon her arms, as if expecting to see upon them the marks of her daughter's blows. A gust of anger swept over her, leaving her beautiful face quite white and darkening her eyes until they were almost as deep as blue as Sally's.

"You cannot marry the boy, Sally! I'm sorry that almost my first words to you should be a reminder of my authority over you as your mother. Come here, Sally!—But almost in the moment of its returning the prodigal for which she was noted dropped from her, and humility and grief took its place. 'Please forgive me, Sally. It's just that I'm jealous of your love for this boy and grieved that you want to leave me for him. But—oh, why should you love me? God knows I've done nothing yet to make you love me. I can't blame you for hating and reproaching me—'

"Oh! Sally turned from the shelter of David's arms and took an uncertain step toward her mother, who was fighting with rebellion and bitterness in her overcharged heart. 'I'm sorry, Mrs. Barr—Mother—'

"I think you'd better tell her your story as you told it to me, Mrs. Barr. Mrs. Stone could tell silent no longer. 'Now, Sally, I want you to listen to every word your mother says and bear in mind that she is your mother and that she has been hunting for you for weeks, her heart full of love for you because you were her child.'

For twelve years Sally had obeyed every command uttered in that harsh, emphatic voice and she obeyed now, allowing herself to be led by Mrs. Stone to the sofa. Enid Barr took her seat on one side of the girl and David, without asking permission of either of the two older women who watched him with hostile, jealous eyes, took his place on the other side, his hand closing tightly over Sally's.

Jealousy, Enid Barr reached for the girl's hand and held it against her cheek for a moment before she began her story, her contrasts voice low and controlled as if Mrs. Stone sat rigidly erect in an old-fashioned Morris chair, her lips folded with an expression of grim patience, as if she regretted the necessity of once more hearing a story which affronted her puritanical principles.

"I was just your age, Sally," Enid began quietly, "just sixteen, when I met the man who became your father. I was ten years older than I. I thought I loved him—very much. He was—very handsome."

Her eyes flickered toward the soft tendrils of black hair that showed under the brim of Sally's little blue felt hat. "My father, a proud man as well as a very rich one, forbade me to see the man, discharged him, but it was too late."

She interrupted herself suddenly, leaning across Sally to challenge David with eyes which were again arrogant. "I'm permitting you to hear all this, Mr. Nash, because I know that Sally would not listen if I sent you from the room. But I must ask your promise never to tell anyone what you hear today."

"It concerns Sally, Mrs. Barr, and anything that concerns her, either her past, present or future," his eyes flicked a tiny smile at Sally as he repeated the familiar phrase from Gus, the baker's, lullaby—"It's sacred to me."

"Thank you," Enid said coldly, and was immediately punished by Sally's attempt to withdraw her hand. "I am sure I can trust you, David," Enid added, exclaiming her pride, so that Sally's fingers would twine about her own again. "My mother was dead, had been for more than five years. I had to tell my father—there's no one else I'm going into all that happened then," she stressed, her free hand covering her eyes for a moment. "He—saw me through it, because he loved me more than I deserved. No one knew, for he arranged for me to go to a private sanitarium, where no one but the doctor knew my real name. After my baby was born my father told me it had been born dead, and I—I was glad at first. But afterwards I could hardly bear to look at a baby—I mustn't try

to make you sorry for me," she cried brokenly, flicking her handkerchief at a tear that was sliding down her cheek. Enid Barr drew a deep, quivering breath and cuddled Sally's hand against her cheek. "Father took me to Europe for a year and when we returned, I made my debut, as if nothing had happened. I was eighteen then, and thought I never wanted to be married, but when I met Courtney Barr my second season I changed my mind; when I was twenty I married him; I've been married thirteen years and—there's never been another baby. There couldn't be—because I'm the first one—Sally, though I didn't know, didn't dream you were alive."

"Poor mother!" Sally whispered, tears slipping unnoticed down her own cheeks. It was all right! Right! Her mother hadn't meant to abandon her, even if she had been ashamed of bearing her—

"My father died when I was twenty-one, just four years after you were born, Sally. He died suddenly, and the lawyers couldn't find a will. He'd hidden it too well. Everything came to me, of course, all that he had meant to have as well as my own share."

"He—my grandfather—sent Mrs. Ford money," Sally cried suddenly. "Grandma—Rings told me she used to get money orders and that when the money stopped coming, Mrs. Ford had to put me in the orphanage, because she was sick. I understand now."

"Yes, he sent her a liberal allowance for you, on condition that she never tell who you were and that she should never bring you to New York. She did not—herself know who you were, who the man was who sent the money, who your mother was," Enid Barr went on, her voice more controlled now that she had passed over the telling of her own shame.

"It was not until May of this year that I found out all these things. Of course, I was looking at a consignment of antiques was looking at my father's desk and accidentally discovered a secret drawer, containing his will and a painstaking record of the whole affair. I told no one but Courtney—my husband—and he agreed with me that I must try to find you at once. He was—wonderful. It all came back to me, I told him, or rather, my father had told him the truth about me before I married him, but Courtney wouldn't tell me that the baby had died. It was a great shock to him, but he's been wonderful."

Her voice had the same quality in it as the speech of Courtney Barr that spoke David's name, and the girl could not help wondering why her mother, who had suffered and loved, could not understand the depth of her love for David. Maybe she would—in time—

"I found Mrs. Nora Ford's address among the papers, of course, and as I had years before, and that no one in the neighborhood had the least idea where she had gone. One old lady, Mrs. Bagnall, I did, that the baby had died. I said that Mrs. Bagnall had a daughter, Sally, and I knew that she meant my daughter. I spent weeks and a great deal of money searching for some trace of Mrs. Ford and Sally, but it was useless. I had almost lost hope of finding either of you when I read that terrible story in the papers about Sally Ford and David Nash."

"Carson," lied," David interrupted quietly. "His story was false from beginning to end. There was absolutely nothing between Sally and me but friendship. I knocked him through the window because he called her vile names and was threatening to send her back to the orphanage in disgrace, when she had done nothing wrong, except work herself almost to death on his farm."

"Thank you, David. I'm glad to hear the truth. I found that it was the first time I looked into my daughter's eyes. But if it had not been for that story in the paper, I would not have been here, so I'm almost grateful to Carson for his villainy. I went to the orphanage, interviewed Mrs. Stone, and after I had satisfied myself that Sally was really my daughter, I told her all that I'm telling you now and asked her to help me find her. That afternoon I took the children to the carnival, be-

cause it was the only way I could do anything for you, my darling."

"And Betsey recognized me!" Sally cried. "If Gus hadn't been trying so hard to protect David and me from the police."

"Exactly!" Enid smiled at her through tears. "You've been running away from your mother ever since, not from the police! And what a chase you've led us, darling! That enormous old man, Winfield Bybee, had convinced us that we were on the wrong track, that Betsey had been mistaken, and the carnival had left town when Mrs. Stone got a letter from a woman who said she'd been with the carnival."

"Natalie!" Sally and David exclaimed together. "So he had kept his promise to avenge himself, Sally reflected, a queer revenge—restoring an orphaned girl to her mother who was a rich woman. Sally smiled. But—wasn't she avenged after all? Wouldn't it be to congratulate herself on having separated David and Sally, no matter what good luck she had inadvertently brought upon Sally by doing so?"

At the sudden realization of what this story meant to herself and David, Sally withdrew her arm from her mother's shoulders and flung herself upon David's breast.

THE TINES

STORY BY HAL COCHRAN—PICTURES BY KNICK



READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE

The Tines watched old Jack Frost go. Here is a little button. On the top of it is 'Start,' Hop in, and I'll push the thing—and we will see what luck 'twill bring." And then a voice exclaimed, "Hey, wait before you jump! You're not ready yet. A big fat man came running right up to them. 'The great smoke man said, 'If you are going traveling, you'll need some tracks. Here, just leave that problem up to me. Now watch real close and you shall see some funny little smoke tracks. I will blow them out right here.'

"Perhaps we have to push the thing," said Clowdy. "Come, let's have a fling at trying that. 'Twill do no harm, and we are feeling fit. They put their shoulders to the back. Then Coppy said, 'I guess we lack the proper attitude. The engine doesn't move a single bit.'"

"Oh, look!" cried Clowdy, "now I see it was the only way I could do anything for you, my darling."

"And Betsey recognized me!" Sally cried. "If Gus hadn't been trying so hard to protect David and me from the police."

"Exactly!" Enid smiled at her through tears. "You've been running away from your mother ever since, not from the police! And what a chase you've led us, darling! That enormous old man, Winfield Bybee, had convinced us that we were on the wrong track, that Betsey had been mistaken, and the carnival had left town when Mrs. Stone got a letter from a woman who said she'd been with the carnival."

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CHAPTER XII

Very gently David undressed Sally's hands, that looked convulsively about his neck. His eyes were dark with pain as Sally, hurt and resentful, shrank from him.

"You're glad to get out of it?" she accused him. "You were only marrying me because you were sorry for me."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29

CFCT (475.9) Victoria, B.C.

6 p.m.—The closing market quotations for the B.C. Bond Corporation, Ltd.

6:30 p.m.—The Sunset sextette, dance combination of the Sunset Broadcasters, will delight CFCT fans with the latest in symphonies.

7:20 p.m.—'What's Doing in Town'; official weather report; West Coast Information Service; correct time signal by W. H. Wilkerson, jeweler.

9:30 p.m.—Super dance music direct from the Empress Hotel.

11 p.m.—Dance music from the Spanish Orill of the Empress Hotel.

9 p.m.—National Broadcasters' Programme

2:15-4:30 p.m.—East-West football game.

8:35-9 p.m.—National orchestra (Transcontinental).

7-8 p.m.—Philo hour (Transcontinental).

7-8 p.m.—Lucky Strike hour (Transcontinental).

9-10 p.m.—The Carnival.

9-10 p.m.—Carnival legends.

10-12 p.m.—The Big Show.

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KNX (283.5-1806 Kays) Los Angeles, Cal.

10-11 p.m.—Courtney programme.

11 a.m.—12 p.m.—First Pres. Church.

1-2 p.m.—Bible Students.

2-3 p.m.—Musical variety.

3-4 p.m.—Musical variety.

4-5 p.m.—Musical variety.

5-6 p.m.—Musical variety.

6-7 p.m.—Musical variety.

7-8 p.m.—Musical variety.

8-9 p.m.—Musical variety.

9-10 p.m.—Musical variety.

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9-10 p.m.—Musical variety.

10-11 p.m.—Musical variety.

11-12 p.m.—Musical variety.

KFWM (322.4-920 Kays) Oakland, Cal.

9:45-11 a.m.—Watch Tower programme.

11 a.m.—12 p.m.—Watch Tower programme.</

SIDE GLANCES — By George Clark



I don't as a rule do business that way but put it away for a week and give you a chance to buy it back.

AUNT HET

By ROBERT GUILLEN



"The more you do for folks, the haterful they act when they don't need you no more."

(Copyright, 1928, Publishers Syndicate)

POOR PA

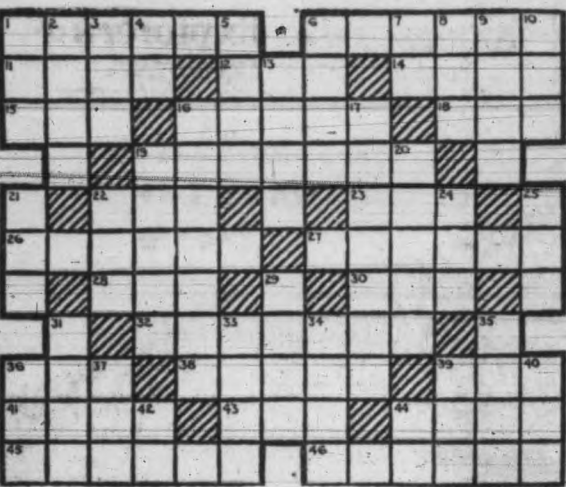
By CLAUDE GALLAN



"Time certainly does fly. It seems almost like yesterday that Mabel was a baby, an' now she's suin' for divorce."

(Copyright, 1928, Publishers Syndicate)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1. Type of table linen.
6. Of what West Indian isle is Nassau the capital?
11. Employer.
12. Born.
14. Opposite of odd.
15. Notes.
16. Dealt out grudgingly.
18. To devour.
19. What American gained fame by compiling a dictionary?
22. Possession.
23. To nod.
24. Soft mass.
25. Diamond.
29. To twist.
31. During what emperor's reign did the burning of the city of Rome occur?
32. Dry.
34. To hang as if balanced.
35. Child's bed.
36. Fluid of a tree.
37. Humor.
39. One similar to an ostrich.
40. Devoured.
42. Precipitation of place.
44. Half-an em.

VERTICAL

1. Article of clothing.
2. In what continent is China?
3. Male.
4. Measure of area.
5. Lump.
6. Large red vegetable.
7. Masculine pigeon.
8. Nail.
9. Vial.
10. Social insect.
12. Otherwise.
13. Progression downward.
17. Argued.
18. Diminutive.
20. Wandered.
21. Venomous snake.
22. Cap.



Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

Monday's Horoscope

Benefic aspects rule to-day, according to astrology, which reads in the clothing of 1928 many fair promises for 1929.

The planetary government is fortunate for all persons in authority and seems to promise increase of efficiency on the part of governors, mayors, heads of big business, bankers and educators.

Under this rule of the stars it is lucky to bestow gifts or favors. Promotions and rewards bless others as well as beneficiaries.

Women to-day should benefit especially for the way in which they are guided by the stars to-day. It is foretold that they will demonstrate their advantage over those who have criticized them in the past, for they are to reveal many talents and to do credit to modern education.

This is read as an especially auspicious day for entertaining, since it encourages new friendships and cements old ones.

While wars will break out in certain parts of the globe the American nation is to be protected from dire conflicts.

Children born on this day have the possibility of supreme success in life. These subjects of Capricorn usually have brilliant minds and great energy. They combine love of intellectual, spiritual and material things and make an art of living.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the luxury of a year of prosperity which will be especially fortunate for newspaper editors and writers.

(Copyright, 1928)

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

—By AHERN



HEAD LAD, I THINK I WILL OPEN UP A HEALTH SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM IN A FEW MONTHS! I WANT A CLIENTELE OF THE HUSTLING, ENERGETIC MEN OF AFFAIRS, WHO ARE SO ENGROSSED WITH BUSINESS, THEY NEGLECT THEIR PHYSICAL CONDITION! MY ARMY EXPERIENCE AS A PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR, WILL ASSURE THE SUCCESS OF MY SANITARIUM! HMM, I WOULD SAY TO A FINANCIER, "SIR, SUPPOSING YOUR MONEY WERE INVESTED IN PROPOSITIONS AS SHAKY AND UNSOUND AS YOUR BODY!"

ALL RIGHT, SAY I'M TH' BIG FINANCIER, I'D TAKE AN' EAST AN' WEST OF YOUR CIRCUMFERENCE, HOIST TH' BLACK RIBBON SPECS UP TO YOUR THREE-LAYER CHIN, THEN PRESS BUTTON NUMBER 7-B AND TELL THORNDYKE MY SIXTH SECRETARY, "GIVE THIS OLD KITE TH' AIR!"

HOOPLER'S HEALTH CO. INC.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

(Copyright, 1928, Publishers Syndicate)

SCHOOL DAYS

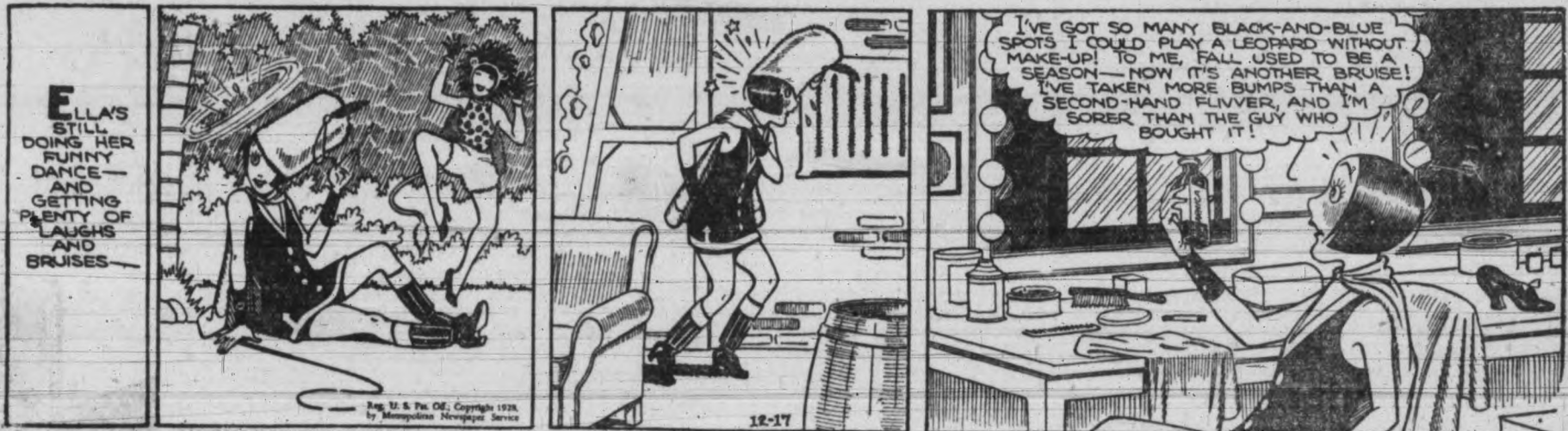
—By DWIG



STILL THERE

ELLA CINDERS—Black and Blue

—By BILL CONSELMAN and CHARLIE PLUMB



ELLA'S STILL DOING HER FUNNY DANCE AND GETTING A PILE OF LAUGHS AND BRUISES

I'VE GOT SO MANY BLACK-AND-BLUE SPOTS I COULD PLAY A LEOPARD WITHOUT MAKE-UP! TO ME, FALL USED TO BE A SEASON—NOW IT'S ANOTHER BRUISE! I'VE TAKEN MORE BUMPS THAN A SECOND-HAND FLIVVER, AND I'M SORER THAN THE GUY WHO BOUGHT IT!

BRINGING UP FATHER

—By GEORGE McMANUS



POW! IT'S RAININ'! AN' MAGGIE DON'T LEAVE ME A DIME TO GO DOWN TO DINTY'S.

THIS IS TOUGH—HOW AM I GONNA GIT TO DINTY'S WITHOUT GITTIN' SOAKED?

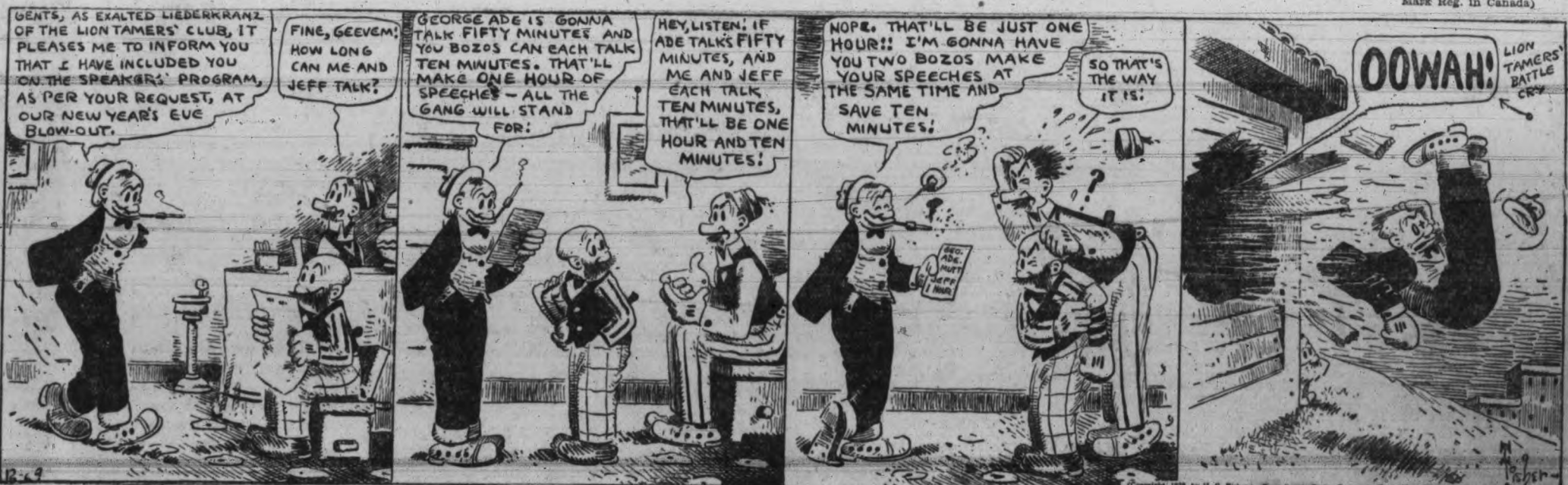
SORRY, OLD LAMP BUT YOU ARE GOIN' TO GIT SOAKED RIGHT WHEN GIT YOU TO A PAWN SHOP.

PAWN SHOP LISTEN—I COULDN'T GIVE YOU MORE THAN TEN DOLLARS FOR THE LAMP.

ALL RIGHT—HAND IT OVER AN' PHONE FOR A TAXI FOR ME.

MUTT AND JEFF—Exalted Liederkrantz Geewm Has a Nifty Idea

(Copyright, 1928, by H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. in Canada)



GENTS, AS EXALTED LIEDERKRANTZ OF THE LION TAMERS' CLUB, IT PLEASES ME TO INFORM YOU THAT I HAVE INCLUDED YOU ON THE SPEAKERS' PROGRAM, AS PER YOUR REQUEST, AT OUR NEW YEAR'S EVE BLOW-OUT.

FINE, GEWEEM, HOW LONG CAN ME AND JEFF TALK?

GEORGE ADE IS GONNA TALK FIFTY MINUTES AND YOU BOZOS CAN EACH TALK TEN MINUTES. THAT'LL MAKE ONE HOUR OF SPEECHES—ALL THE GANG WILL STAND FOR:

HEY, LISTEN, IF ADE TALKS FIFTY MINUTES, AND ME AND JEFF EACH TALK TEN MINUTES, THAT'LL BE ONE HOUR AND TEN MINUTES!

NOPE, THAT'LL BE JUST ONE HOUR!! I'M GONNA HAVE YOUR TWO BOZOS MAKE YOUR SPEECHES AT THE SAME TIME AND SAVE TEN MINUTES!

SO THAT'S THE WAY IT IS!

OOWAH! LION TAMERS' BATTLE CRY

NOTICE

Special Late Schedule of Street Cars for New Year's Eve

The last cars from the City for all points will leave the City ONE HOUR LATER than the usual week night hour.

On New Year's Day

Street cars will operate under the usual Sunday time schedule during the early morning, but the last cars to and from the City will leave at the usual week night hour.

B.C. ELECTRIC

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Many Albion Ranges Have Given More Than 25 Years Service

Ask any dealer to show the Albion Victoria-built Ranges. They are noted for the satisfaction they give.

ALBION

STOVE WORKS LTD.

2101 Government Street (Cor. of Pembroke St.)

Phone 91

Good coal is a kingly treasure. Buy it here and get good measure.



J. KINGHAM & CO. LTD.
1004 Broad Street Pemberton Bldg. Phone 647

A Happy New Year to All



STATION NOTES

(Continued from page 20)

gramme of old and new tunes that "made Broadway Broadway" for the nation-wide broadcast of the Lucky Strike Hour through NBC system stations to-night from 7 to 8 o'clock. Pacific standard time.

FAMOUS ORATORIO

Jacques Joubert, director of vocal programmes for the ABC Pacific Coast Network, announces that on the first Sunday of each month a famous oratorio will be given by a selected group of vocalists with a complete orchestral accompaniment, over ABC stations between 5 and 6 o'clock Pacific time.

"Ebbat Mater" by Rossini, the famous Italian opera composer, will be the first of these oratorios presented to-morrow.

The American Salon Orchestra under the direction of Francesco Longo will share the stage during this hour playing a group of instrumental compositions including "Ave Maria" by Schubert, "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhauser" by Wagner and "Scenes Pastorales" from "Angeles" by Bizet.

This broadcast will be relayed by stations KJR, Seattle; KGA, Spokane, and KEX, Portland, members of the ABC Network.

"TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM"

That old-time thriller, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be presented over the air to-night between 9 and 10 o'clock in the "Golden Legends" broadcast through stations of the NBC system.

Originally, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" was a five-act melodrama which thrilled as boys may older men of to-day.

Characters have been carefully selected and the radio play will have all the original parts, including Mr. Romaine, Wilton Slade, Willie Hammond, Sammie Strickel, Harvey Green, Frank Slade, Joe Morgan, the father,

75c Chicken Dinner

Following the great success of the 50c lunch at the HOTEL DOUGLAS CAFE, a delicious Chicken Dinner, is now served every day for 75c, and is well worth trying to be convinced.

When Should Children Start Study of Music?

Six Years Not Too Early as at That Stage Child Is Beginning to Learn to Read, Interpret and Write, and Language of Music Could Very Well Be Taken Up Then; Greatest Music Masters Began in Babyhood Days; Parents Now Need to Have No Qualms; New Talking Picture Enters Business and Educational Fields.

By G. J. D.

The question is often asked: "How old must my child be before he or she begins the study of some musical instrument?" It has been established from close observation that the most fluent linguists are those who studied language when quite young. Cannot then the same be said regarding the art of music? The greatest masters began the study of music when they were practically in their babyhood.

Bethoven, when only eight years of age, played the violin quite well, and before he was eleven he could play Bach's "Wohltemperiertes Clavier" fluently. When only in his fourth year Mozart showed so much eager interest in his sister's clavichord lessons that his father, an excellent violinist, began teaching him, and when seven years old played at private and public concerts on both the harpsichord and the violin. Schubert was composing music before he was ten. Bach played the violin well before he reached his sixteenth birthday. Henry Purcell, when only eight years of age, was studying as a chorister of the Chapel Royal and receiving organ lessons under the celebrated Dr. Blow. Schumann was writing chorals and orchestral works and playing the piano skillfully when eleven. Sir Arthur Sullivan was a chorister at the Chapel Royal before he was twelve. At the age of ten Kreisler carried off the gold medal when studying at the Vienna Conservatoire. Misha Elman was playing the violin wonderfully at six years of age, and at the age of three Paderewski was studying the piano forte. Before he had reached ten Sir Edward Elgar was assisting his father at the organ.

NOT TOO YOUNG AT SIX

And so a mighty list could be prepared of famous musicians beginning very early in life the study of the language of music. When then shall a child be said to be too young to begin the study of music? Any child showing keen interest when he hears music, and manifests a desire for some particular instrument—especially the piano or violin—is not too young to begin the study of music at about six years of age. The early years of a child are the acquisitive age. It is the time when children absorb things with special readiness, and these years should be used to advantage. It is at this age that children ask incredible questions, and the capacity in understanding is well realized by the heads of many thousands of households. Music is not a formidable subject. When clearly and interestingly explained the elements of music are quite within the grasp of the average child long before the age of ten is reached.

Faith, confidence, and the knowledge that the study of music is within the comprehension of the child, are the essentials on the part of all parents.

MUSIC LESSONS AT FIRST TWO YEARS OF SCHOOL LIFE

Music lessons should begin with the first two years of the child's school life. He is learning to read, to interpret and to write, and the language of music could very well be taken up in the same manner when music is presented along with these subjects. Why cannot music be combined in the child's first impressions with the study of his initial school subjects? The new symbols he meets with would be no more strange or difficult than those that represent language, and those that represent equal awareness and speed as in the case of his present-day first subjects. His work would thus be of a similar interest and duty.

MUSIC DEALS WITH HEARING, EIGHT AND TOUCH, and the child should have the advantages of music study when his small ears and eyes and fingers are alert and willing.

OUTSIDE INTERESTS IN LATER YEARS

It is a well-known fact among adults that when boys and girls pass the age of eleven or twelve they have numerous outside interests; home-work becomes heavier and of greater necessity. The time for music then at age becomes a greater problem than at the earlier ages, while there is little or no home-work to be prepared for school.

These earlier years are the habit-forming periods, and mentally the child's concentration is the better habit of regular practice, willingly done. At this age he is more graciously willing to play for others. His music will be a pleasure, and he is at all talented he will without frequent persuasion find time for his practice, as he will now be sufficiently advanced to enjoy and appreciate his own efforts.

When the child begins music lessons between the six and seven years of age, he is much better off than the time he is between eleven and twelve, when the amount of practice will keep him along the lines of progression and accomplishment.

NO QUALMS NOW FOR PARENTS

Naturally, the age at which a child should begin music lessons depends largely on his physical and mental development, but a child with normal physical stamina and mental alertness is certainly a fit candidate for music study, and some odd notions connected with certain difficulties now being discarded as the material—and there is a prodigious list of good things these days—for young beginners is very simply and musically prepared. The No. 1 musical teacher will give the child is prepared, both by musical experience and bodily growth, to assimilate and battle with them. No parent should now have any qualms as to any "dreadful drudgery of practice" for there are in every community many good teachers who specialize in beginners, and wherever possible, give class work as well as private lessons.

The question then how early shall the child begin the study of music is answered—if he or she is between the ages of six and seven and is keenly musical and normal—begin now!

No sooner does a week go by with a pronouncement of some new accomplishment, than another presents itself, accompanied by something new from scientific men, ever exploring in the land of research. What the future holds no one can tell. Each day is the maker of history, and no man longer wonders. During recent months much has been written, the accession to motion pictures—the sound film. This week this new process entered our local motion picture business, and while still in its early stages the talking picture has already gone into new fields. Besides the realm of amusement it has entered the territory of historic display and expansion. It is already being used in the houses of trade and commerce, and for educational purposes. One of the largest picture houses is preparing talking pictures for the purpose of broadcasting their distant period business houses will be able to have their specially prepared films sent out to prospective customers to demonstrate the worth of their negotiable values, and in fact, will be able to release a selling campaign never before dreamed of. The picture is used in the field of education. The lecturer will no longer be forced to the long hours and arduous practice of his calling, but need now only to become a centralized instructor, giving his eloquent discourses before the microphone and camera in a single session in preparation for his multiple releases. Recent tests made by some American Army officials have proved the value and efficacy of such instruction, and the war department has had educational training films made at an infantry training school for the purpose of disseminating military curricula.

POWER OF EXPRESSION

The talking film, too, thus becomes conscripted to greater and more varied uses in the field of education. The lecturer will no longer be forced to the long hours and arduous practice of his calling, but need now only to become a centralized instructor, giving his eloquent discourses before the microphone and camera in a single session in preparation for his multiple releases. Recent tests made by some American Army officials have proved the value and efficacy of such instruction, and the war department has had educational training films made at an infantry training school for the purpose of disseminating military curricula.

LOUISE DRESSER STAR IN PICTURE AT THE DOMINION

Louise Dresser, who has been called the "best loved actress on the screen," gives an inspired portrayal of her role in "Mother Knows Best," adapted from Ferber's story and directed by John Blystone for Fox Films, and showing for the last time to-night at the Dominion Theatre.

There is a reason for her inspiration. The early sequences of the pictured story go back twenty years, a time when Louise Dresser was a reigning star of vaudeville. It was a time when she was singing "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "My Gal Sal" to vaudeville audiences from Maine to the coast.

POPULAR COMEDY AT THE COLISEUM CLOSING TO-NIGHT

This evening will offer the last opportunity that Victoria theatregoers will have of attending the comedy show, "A Disappearing Romeo," at the Coliseum Theatre, for the current attraction will close to-night, the players appearing before tonight's audience once at 7:30 o'clock and again about 10 o'clock. "A Disappearing Romeo" has been a pleasing large and at the Coliseum Theatre, this evening it is expected that the audiences will be equally enthusiastic. This week's stage fare on the stage is especially fine and whole play takes out an hour and a half to produce and during that time some of the finest comedy ever given in Victoria by a stock company is seen.

COMING! LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB

Moisewitsch, Pianist, January 12, 1929

Schipa, World's Great Tenor, March 1, 1929

SEASON TICKETS STILL AVAILABLE

Lost in Mail—Two Seats, Large Box, One Seat, K-11, Left Orchestra. Kindly return to 629 Niagara Street, as these seats will not be honored at the theatre, owners having duplicates.

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT PLAYHOUSE MONDAY NIGHT

New Year's Eve at the Playhouse will be an occasion to be long remembered. Tommy Parker has prepared a special programme consisting of the entire musical comedy cast augmented with many specialty acts of recognized merit. Lots of fun is promised and all who attend. Noise-makers, confetti and serpentine will be given to each patron, and joy will reign supreme. A beautiful picture number will take place promptly at 12 o'clock when the Old Year will give way to the new. The performance will start at 11:30 o'clock and carry on until after midnight.

FLU-GRIP VICKS VAPORS

Check before it starts. Rub on—inhalers vapors.

AT THE THEATRES

TUNEFUL MUSIC TO BE HEARD AT ROYAL TO-NIGHT

Welsh Imperial Singers Will Give Another Programme in Victoria This Evening

A concert by the Welsh Imperial Singers is for the listener a unique and unforgettable experience; a contact with a beauty that is rare and haunting, and interpretations that in their particular kind, are unparalleled on the concert stage. They stand alone and incomparable, because of the wonderful treasure of old Welsh music. Practically all of their programme is of their performance. This remarkable group of singers will appear at the Royal Theatre to-night, and while still in its early stages the talking picture has already gone into new fields. Besides the realm of amusement it has entered the territory of historic display and expansion. It is already being used in the houses of trade and commerce, and for educational purposes. One of the largest picture houses is preparing talking pictures for the purpose of broadcasting their distant period business houses will be able to have their specially prepared films sent out to prospective customers to demonstrate the worth of their negotiable values, and in fact, will be able to release a selling campaign never before dreamed of. The picture is used in the field of education. The lecturer will no longer be forced to the long hours and arduous practice of his calling, but need now only to become a centralized instructor, giving his eloquent discourses before the microphone and camera in a single session in preparation for his multiple releases. Recent tests made by some American Army officials have proved the value and efficacy of such instruction, and the war department has had educational training films made at an infantry training school for the purpose of disseminating military curricula.

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Where To Go To-night

THE SCREEN
Capitol—Reginald Denny in "The Night Bird."
Columbia—Wing Tin Tin in "A Dog of the Regiment."
Dominion—Madge Bellamy in "Mother Knows Best."
Playhouse—Chester Conklin in "Taxi 13."
THE STAGE
Coliseum—The Lee Jaxon Players in "A Disappearing Romeo."
Crystal Garden—The Chester Mysteries; Swimming and Dancing.

GERTRUDE ASTOR IS LANDLADY AT THE PLAYHOUSE

Gertrude Astor, well-known film player, who was seen in "The Cat and Canary," and more recently in the FBO success, "The Hit of the Show," depicts the landlady of an under-world "hangout" in "Taxi 13," the FBO comedy drama now at the Playhouse Theatre.

SPLENDID CAST SUPPORTS DENNY AT THE CAPITOL

Reginald Denny, star of Universal's "The Night Bird," which will have its last showing at the Capitol Theatre to-night, has had an exciting life, including being stranded in India, without a shilling and entertaining a Rajah professionally to raise enough money to get back to England. The supporting cast of "The Night Bird" includes Betsy Lee, Sam Hardy, Harvey Clark, Michael Visaroff, Alphonse Martel, Corliss Palmer and Jocelyn Lee.

MIDNIGHT FROLIC NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE DOMINION

In addition to the regular shows on Monday night, an added special performance will be given at the Dominion Theatre commencing at 11 o'clock. The regular programme of movie-tone comedy and feature will be given, and at midnight novelty favors, whistles, tooters and paper caps will be distributed so that the theatre will present a real carnival appearance. A special programme of music is being arranged, and the New Year will be ushered in amid lots of good-natured merriment.

RIN TIN TIN IN 'A Dog of the Regiment' TARZAN THE MIGHTY COMEDY COLUMBIA

Hold Everything!! New Year's Eve Matinee at THE PLAYHOUSE Special Show by—"Tommy and Les"

And Augmented Cast of Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Clever Performers
NOISE MAKERS AND FAVORS FOR ALL
Admission 50c Show Starts 11:30

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NEW YEAR'S EVE Dinner Dance Hotel Douglas Cabaret

Entertainment, Souvenirs, Imported Noisemakers, Etc.
\$3.50 PER PERSON
Tommy and Les and Company, Entertainers
6-piece Orchestra 9 Till Closing
RESERVATIONS CAN BE MADE AT HOTEL DESK

Quality Chesterfields at Moderate Prices on Terms

NEW GOODS JUST UNPACKED
USE OUR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD

Home Furniture Co.

FRED W. BARTHOLOMEW, Prop.
825 Fort Street Phone 5119

New Year's Eve Frolic

Monday Night Special Show Starting at 11 o'clock

SOUVENIRS FOR EVERYONE
A Big Show of Sound and Talking Pictures

Tickets Now on Sale. General admission 50c; Loges, 75c

DOMINION

Mat. 35c Eve. 50c
Children 10c Children 20c

SPECIAL BARGAIN MATINEES 12 TILL 2 P.M.
ADULTS 20c; CHILDREN, 10c

MOVIETONE FEATURE ATTRACTION
"Mother Knows Best"

A Sound and Talking Feature
SEE AND HEAR
Madge Bellamy, Louise Dresser and Barry Norton
Actually Speak Their Parts

Also Talking and Sound Comedy
"THE FAMILY PICNIC"
FOX MOVIE-TONE NEWS

CAPITOL ALL THIS WEEK

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
"The Babes in the Wood"

Produced by Peggy Lewis
Dancing by Students of Dorothy Wilson, Russian Ballet School
Costuming by Mrs. A. F. Cunningham

THE SCREEN
REGINALD DENNY
"The Night Bird"

With Sam Hardy and Betsy Lee Denny's Funniest
Features
The Second Chapter of "THE COLLEGIANS"
Pathe Review

GREAT 3-UNIT SHOW

Continuous 7 to 11 Full Stage and Picture Programme To-day and Sat.
1st—On the Stage The Parker Musical Co. Presents
"BIBBS AND BIBBS"

Chester Conklin TAXI 13 PLAYHOUSE

OLIVE BORDEN
"Come to My House"

COLISEUM
On the Screen
"The Opening Night"

LEE JAXON Presents
"A DISAPPEARING ROMEO"

AND—NOW!

ARENA P.C.H.L. Championship HOCKEY

Vancouver vs. Victoria
New Year's Day at 3.30 p.m.

PRICES
Box Seats \$1.25
Reserved Seats \$1.00 and 75c
Gallery 50c
Children 25c

NOTICE
Box office (View Street) will be open New Year's morning 10 to 12.
Tickets on Sale Monday, December 31, at 9 o'clock at Pimley & Ritchie, 611 View Street

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1928

Island Railroading Holds Thrills

F. W. Bland, veteran engineer of Esquimalt and Nanaimo line, relates adventures during thirty-seven years' association with system; finds engine-driving a great game with strong lure; injured in head-on crash in early days and still bears results; has piloted most of royalty over Island system; finds auto drivers greatest curse of engineers

By Leslie Fox

"Breathes there a youth with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
'Twill be my aim in my career
To be a railroad engineer."

Perhaps this is a poor parody upon the words of the famous poet, but, nevertheless, it doubtless expresses a sentiment which all youngsters of an imaginative age will appreciate. All those who lived at some time of their life near a railroad line will know that to children the "man on the step" typifies the height of adventure and romance.

In control of a huge steel monster of the rails, he is almost as responsible as the captain of a ship at sea. Many human lives may depend upon his actions in an emergency, and time after time his utmost skill and knowledge may be called upon in a day's work.

Railroading has for many years been the chief factor in the development of countries and it is perhaps for this reason that there is such a glamour about the drivers of the "iron horse." Nerve and plenty of it, coupled with keen senses and quickness of action must be possessed by the successful railroad engineer.

PIONEERS OF IRON TRAIL

Although railroading has been developed to such a science that trains are practically automatically controlled and the engineer is slowly merging into a figurehead who must watch the signals and controls with only occasional excitement, it is the pioneers of the iron trail who can relate the true romance of the game.

On Vancouver Island there is not the need for such a rail system as must grow up on the continent and therefore the development has not been so large and so rapid, but there were plenty of experiences for the men who grew up with the comparatively small system and gave the best years of their lives in the service of transportation.

REMINISCENCES

Reminiscences of some of the engineers who have piloted trains on the Island since the early days of the line's inauguration form an interesting paragraph in the history of this section of the Province. One who can speak with some weight of authority on this subject is F. W. Bland, 545 Dalton Street, who was born in Victoria, spent practically the whole of his active life with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and is now retired on a pension.

Mr. Bland, whose father came here in 1858, entered the service of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway in 1891. His father was also an engineer, serving on coastal steamers of the time.

Starting at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Bland served his time first in the car shops of the railway, there receiving his initiation into the mechanism of the big engines. Three years he spent in the shops at Esquimalt and then gained promotion to a "wiper."

After "wiping" for two years, Mr. Bland elevated himself to the platform of the locomotive, taking the fireman's position.

SINCE 1898

Three more years of training had to be undergone before he achieved his ambition as the man in control—the engineer. He was promoted to the rank of a locomotive engineer in 1898 and since then has spent his days on freight and passenger work on the Island line.

Only recently was Mr. Bland practically forced to leave the service owing to a hemorrhage in his nose, which caused him to lose the sight of one eye. Had it not been for that he would still wish to be at the throttle of one of the engines which daily traverse the 209 miles of steel linking the important points of the Island.

"I have had thirty-seven years of it and have probably got into those years as much, if not more experience than the average engineer, but just the same I would still like to be with the game," he said, reminiscently, as he started to tell of some of his adventures.

HEAD-ON CRASH

"Excitement? Well, I have had some thrilling moments during my career," he continued. "You may not remember the head-on crash between two trains just north of Ladysmith some years ago. Let me see. That was in 1900, September, I think.

"I was the driver of the train going north on the main line.

"Look," he said, as he limped around the room of his comfortable home, "I can still feel the effects of that smash. I jumped a little too late and suffered a broken hip which caused me to limp ever since.

CONFUSED SIGNALS

"If I remember rightly, that crash was the fault of a dispatcher who got his signals confused. With a load of empties we were proceeding northward on the line, traveling about thirty-five miles an hour when, just rounding a bend, I saw the other train, pulling a full load, bearing down on us.

"I yelled to the engine crew to jump and they all got off all right. It seemed to me I would have a good chance if I stayed by the engine, but I decided against this just before the engines crashed and I jumped from the deck-plate of the locomotive. That was why I was injured. Somehow or other in the general mix-up of flying debris which followed the crash, nothing heavy landed on me or I would not be telling you this story to-day.

FOUR KILLED

"Four men who formed the engine crew of the other train were killed in the crash which badly wrecked the locomotives. We were lucky enough to escape.

"There was another time too, when I seemed to have met my end, but again Lady Luck was with me and I escaped unharmed.

"It was the night, many years ago, when the steamer Condor sank off the Vancouver Island coast.

"The wind was blowing violently that night and it was snowing hard. I can tell you it was no fun that night for any man who was out of doors.

BACKING IN DARK

"I was in charge of an engine running near Ladysmith and we were backing-up in the dark. A huge tree had fallen across the right-of-way and formed a dangerous obstruction.

"With no headlight to guide us as we backed up, none of us saw the tree, and we struck it a hard blow.

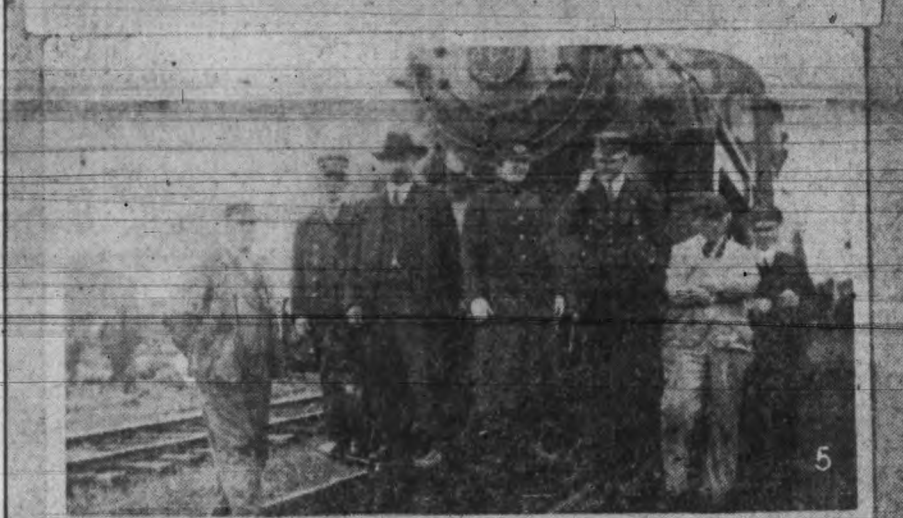
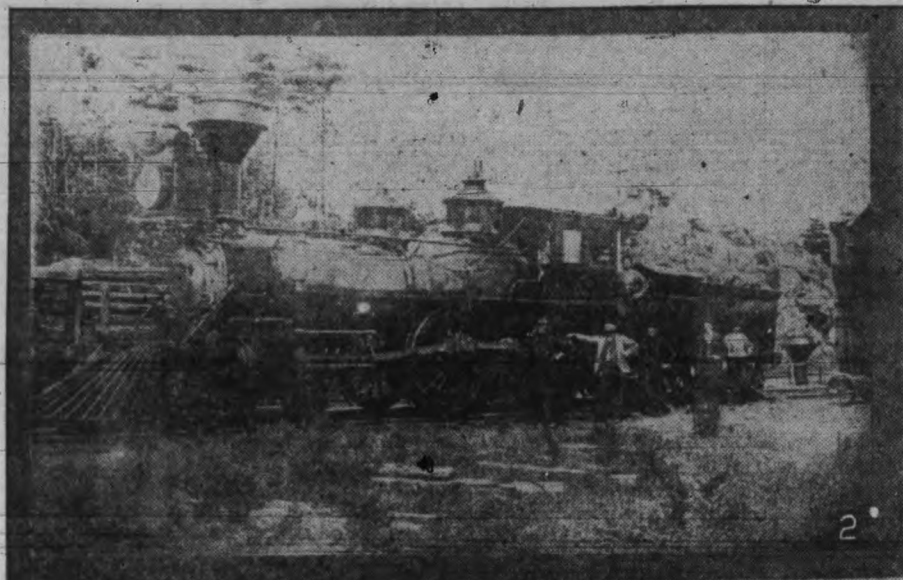
"The trucks of the tender were driven right underneath the driving wheels of the engine with the force of the impact and the huge engine was derailed and turned over on its side.

IMPRISONED IN CAB

"I was found imprisoned in the cab of the engine, more or less the worse for wear.

"Had the engine toppled right over after the accident it would have cut short a railroad career which has lasted for a good many years since.

"I might tell you of some of the other similar experiences which I have had in the thousands of miles which I have traveled over the line, such as the time we were stuck in the Malahat tunnel in a heavy snow. But they may be wearisome. Perhaps Tony Silvene, who is a regular oldtimer in engine driving here, will tell you about that Malahat incident. It needed two engines to pull the train in the deep snow and Tony was driving the forward engine



These pictures portray a number of interesting moments in the life of a pioneer railroad man of the Island. No. 1 shows Mr. Bland as he appeared while "working on freight" in the late '90's. He can be seen at the right-hand side of the picture. No. 2 depicts one of the old "diamond-stackers" with the crew taking a rest near Esquimalt. Mr. Bland with his fireman W. W. Sommerville appears in the cab in No. 3. This was taken a good many years ago. No. 4 was taken near Duncan and shows Mr. Bland looking over his engine. The train crew all turned out for No. 5, which includes the engine, engineer, fireman, conductor and so on down to the "newsie."

when it was jammed in the tunnel by the heavy snow. He was imprisoned for four hours."

RAILROAD GROWS

Mr. Bland's railroading has been closely linked with the growth of the E. & N., and he has watched the line grow from its first link between Wellington and Esquimalt to the present system, which covers the greater part of the southern populated districts of the Island.

"I think the line had about four engines when I started back there in the '90's," he continued. "They were those old diamond-stackers—you know the sort—but they had plenty of pep and were considered first-class machines in those days.

THE "MCGINTY"

"One engine in particular I remember, as does anyone who was well acquainted with the round-house and the road in general in earlier days. She was the old 'McGinty,' which I ran for a long time on freight work.

"The exact reason for the McGinty's name I couldn't tell you, but she had quite a history behind her.

"It seems that the McGinty took a dive to the bottom of the sea when she was on her way to Victoria. It was at San Francisco when the wharf men were loading her on to the steamer Wellington that it happened. A line breaking at the critical moment and causing the heavy engine to plunge into the waters of the bay.

RAISED FROM SEA

"She was afterwards raised and reconditioned and as a result of the salt bath was dubbed the McGinty.

"For many years afterwards she ran on the Island and was none the worse for her experience."

Mr. Bland, during his engine-driving days has had the honor of piloting most of the Royalty which has traveled over the line. As he referred to his interesting scrapbook, he continued:

DROVE THE PRINCE

"In September, 1918, I was the engineer of the train which took Prince Arthur of Connaught on a tour of the line to Qualicum and then into Cowichan Lake. The following year, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Devonshire made a tour of the whole system and I was again in the cab.

"When Lord Byng of Vimy visited the Island in 1926 and Lord Willington last year, I also had the honor of piloting the trains which took them over the Island. I still prize presentations which I received on those occasions from these two Governors-General.

PRINCE IN CAB

"In 1926, of course, the Prince of Wales was here again and on that trip he rode in the cab with me from Shawnigan to Colwood. He's a fine boy, the Prince, and I learned to like him a lot in that fifteen-mile ride."

There are several scares for the engine driver, according to Mr. Bland, but the automobile driver is undoubtedly the worst, he says.

"At a crossing where the road is in plain view of the railway track, the engineer sometimes has a chance to suffer heart failure three or four times before his machine crosses the intersection," remarked Mr. Bland. "Some drivers think they can make it, accelerate their machine, then decide they can't, and start to slow up. Then they reconsider, and think they can beat the train to it and you can see them step on the gas once more. What the poor en-

gineer is supposed to be doing in the meantime is more than I can figure.

AUTO DANGER

"I remember one occasion near Wellington, I was traveling south and an automobile was going in the same direction near the track. I was approaching a crossing and gave the regulation whistle, when the automobile could be seen to perceptibly increase its speed. The only thing left for me to do was apply the brakes, and I brought the train to a stop as quickly as possible.

"The locomotive stopped right at the crossing and the car, still moving, struck head-on and crumpled up almost against its cylinders. Luckily, the force of the impact was not enough to injure anyone in the car. But it just goes to show what chances the automobile driver will sometimes take to beat out the train. And one must always remember that in the case of a crash, the locomotive is bound to get the best of it."

Mr. Bland's service on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway extends through two eras in the line's history.

HISTORY OF LINE

It was back in March, 1875 when the first move in what was to be the construction of the present line was made. A party of surveyors arrived in Nanaimo on the thirteenth of that month to start preliminary work in the proposed railway. Seven months later, in November, the first steel rails for the line arrived in Nanaimo.

It was not until the early eighties, however, that the line became a reality. A public meeting was held on December 8, 1880 to discuss the railway situation and in January, 1882, construction of the system came under definite

consideration. On April 1 of that year a franchise was granted by the Government for the construction of the line.

FIRST STAKE DRIVEN

Two years later, May 7, 1884, the first stake on the survey of the line was driven. The contract was awarded a few months afterwards and construction of the first twenty-five miles of track commenced.

Events followed one another in quick succession. At the Esquimalt end of the line, building advanced rapidly and by August, 1885, a start was made on the construction of the Nanaimo station. The following year, in February, rails were laid into the Nanaimo Depot.

LAST SPIKE

The last spike in the line was driven on August 13, 1886, by Sir John A. MacDonald, the Premier of Canada at that time. The ceremony took place at a point in the line a few miles south of Shawnigan Lake.

The first through train over the E. & N. left Nanaimo at 10.30 a.m. on the following day and reached Esquimalt on good time.

C.P.R. TAKES CONTROL

Six years after the death of Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, who died in 1889, the Canadian Pacific Railway took over the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line. Two years later a start was made on the extension of the line to Alberni.

Several other incidents in the development of the system, such as the extension of steel from Esquimalt to Victoria, the extensions northward to Courtenay and westward to Cowichan Lake have been witnessed by Mr. Bland during his career.

STORIES AND NEWS
AROUND THE WORLDCanadian Politics
in 1928

ESPIE a paucity of legislative enactments by Parliament, 1928 has witnessed a number of political developments which are of more than passing importance.

In Parliament the legislation which occasioned chief interest and approval was a moderate reduction in income and sales taxes. In the former the rate was reduced slightly and the sales of exemption extended to give relief to those drawing less than 6,000 per year. The sales tax was cut to three per cent, which was the 1921 level.

Legislation was passed providing for the exchange of Ministers between France and Canada, and Japan and Canada, which is a broadening of the policy which was followed upon the visit of Vincent Massey west to Washington. Hon. Philippe Roy, formerly Canadian High Commissioner in Paris, was named Canadian Minister to France, and the latter country has named Jean Knight Minister of Canada. This interchange with Japan has not yet been effected.

Another departure in state procedure was the arrival in Canada of Sir William Clark as High Commissioner to the British Government in the Dominion. Sir William arrived early in November and has become the official channel of communication between the Governments of Britain and Canada, while the Governor-General continues as the direct representative of His Majesty in Ottawa. Sir William intends to take an active interest in the promotion of inter-empire trade and inter-empire relations in general. Premier King during 1928 accepted for the first time an invitation to attend sessions of the League of Nations at Geneva. Accompanied by Senator Macdonald, Hon. Charles Manning and Senators McDougall and Layden, he was present at the Geneva sessions and received a warm welcome as the representative of Canada. With his party he spent some two months on the Continent and in Great Britain, returning home to Quebec on October 28.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION

Private legislation was generally the most contentious during the 1928 session of the Canadian Parliament. Private bills, applications for increased capital for the Bell Telephone Company and Sun Life Insurance Company and charters for half a dozen companies seeking the right to build bridges over the Lawrence River, led up the session for several weeks. Most of them were without unfinished business at the close of the session.

Another semi-public bill which roused great controversy was one emanating from the Senate and having to do with the granting of the divorce of Ontario. The bill was introduced by the Senate on October 10, and has now been referred to the Senate Committee on Divorce.

Ontario, on the other hand, is providing practically every case which comes to the Senate. This year more than 300 applications were filed from Ontario and the Senate has been unable to grant more than a few. Members of the Senate divorce committee have for years been the hardest worked members of either house. Last session the committee reported that Ontario should be given the right to erect her own courts. The bill passed the Senate without difficulty, but its progress in the Commons was as rough and it went into disarray. The Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, came out flatly opposed to the bill to divorce Ontario, and the result was that Ontario was entitled to the same rights enjoyed by seven of the other provinces. The bill, however, as it stood, as did also the claim that a divorce court would enable consideration to be given maintenance and custody of children, which is not possible at Ottawa.

The members of the 1928 divorce committee of the Senate practically threatened to "strike" unless the bill arrived. It did not, and there are prospects of a unique situation arising during the coming session. His chief interest, of course, lies in Ontario. If the Senate members decline to serve in the divorce committee there is no compulsion which can be exercised, and the result will be a "relief" from matrimonial difficulties which from Ontario will not be forthcoming.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

In the realm of provincial politics the development of the year of first importance is the overthrow of the Liberal Government in British Columbia. Dr. MacLean, who succeeded John Oliver in his capacity as Premier of that province, was defeated in a general election and was defeated. Hon. John Simon Tolmie, who had been Federal Minister of Agriculture in the Jordan and Meighen Cabinets, was chosen leader of the Conservative Party of British Columbia and in the general elections won a sweeping verdict over MacLean and his party.

In Nova Scotia another provincial election took place and while the Government was sustained, it was by a very narrow margin. In 1925, under the leadership of Hon. E. N. Rhodes, the Conservative Party took office after more than forty years of Liberal rule. Mr. Rhodes founded himself in office with forty supporting members and an opposition of three. Three years later Mr. Rhodes went to the Legislature with a "consistency" result as that he found himself with twenty-three members, against an Opposition of twenty.

As the year closes with a feeling of national optimism and with concrete evidence of national expansion, there is the belief that the 1929 session will again mark a new era in the development of natural resources again forecasts another year of prosperity.

GREAT DISASTERS IN 1928

St. Francis, California, dam burst, 250 dead, March 13.
An earthquake in Bulgaria rendered 125,000 homeless, April 25.
Corinth was almost completely destroyed, April 27.
A Chilean troop transport was lost and 296 perished, July 7.
A disaster at Manthia, Penn., entombed 211, only fourteen persons escaping, July 18.
A West Indian hurricane swept along the Florida coast, causing 2,000 deaths and great destruction in Guadeloupe, Virgin Islands and other parts, September 17.
A Greek steamer collided with French submarine and the latter sank with a total loss of the entire crew of forty-three and the vessel, October 3.
Mascali, an Italian town of 10,000, is wiped out by an eruption of Mount Etna and the lava threatens other towns and villages, November 8.
The Es. Vestris sank off the Virginia Capes, 110 persons drowned, November 13.

Aviation Achievements
in 1928

IN few branches of science or invention have there been such stirring events as have occurred in aviation during 1928. The year started auspiciously with a splendid flight by Charles Lindbergh, the air hero of the United States, over the Atlantic, completed a voyage at Havana, Cuba, in which he had flown 7,860 miles.

The world cheered a new air hero in Bert Hinkler, an Australian, who flew from London to Australia in sixteen days, reaching Australia on February 22.

The dirigible Los Angeles reached Panama in a non-stop flight from New Jersey, a distance of 2,365 miles, which it completed in forty hours, on February 28.

Charles Levine, who had flown across the Atlantic as a passenger, completed the first non-stop flight from New Jersey to Havana, a distance of 1,400 miles, in fourteen hours on March 6.

March 13 was a black day in aviation for the ill-fated fliers, Capt. Hinchcliffe and a lady passenger, were lost in an attempt to fly the Atlantic.

German airmen crossed the Atlantic for the first time from east to west, landing on Canadian territory and being rescued after exciting adventures. They were taken to Eastern Canada and New York on their appearance there.

Coues and Lebrun completed a round-the-world tour on April 14.

An Italian airship sailed over the North Pole under Noble on May 23. Four days later an SOS call was received from them by radio and most of the party were finally rescued on June 24, after undergoing suffering and great hardship. Several of them, however, did not get back to civilization until July 9, and some of the rescuing party had to be rescued.

The first airplane flight, the return trip from Lakehurst in sixty-nine hours, the passage across had taken nearly four days, owing to injuries and incidents with the service at Lakehurst on October 15.

Not the least remarkable flight of the year was a Paris-to-London flight by a biplane, piloted by Spangler, Juan de la Cueva, in a helicopter plane, an innovation in aeronautics.

An increased amount of airplane survey work was performed by Government planes, especially in Manitoba and Ontario. A regular daily mail service was started by the Imperial Airways Company, under contract with the Post Office Department, from Montreal to Toronto and Montreal to Albany, connecting with the latter point with the service to New York. In Hudson Bay Government planes did much survey work.

IMMIGRATION IN 1928

For the twelve months ending October 31, 1928:

	British	U.S.	Other
For the twelve months ending October 31, 1927:	55,006	26,457	164,893
For the twelve months ending October 31, 1928:	53,923	23,184	161,450

	British	U.S.	Other
For the twelve months ending October 31, 1928:	48,138	20,860	132,174

three members, against an Opposition of twenty.

As the year closes with a feeling of national optimism and with concrete evidence of national expansion, there is the belief that the 1929 session will again mark a new era in the development of natural resources again forecasts another year of prosperity.

THE TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board sitting as an informative adjunct of Government, has held three important hearings this year. The first had to do with the proposed tariff on steel, the second with coal and coke and the third with the steel industry. The hearings were illuminating to the board and to the public, but any tariff action to be taken by the Government will more probably be hinged upon the recommendations of the Duncanson Royal Commission into Maritime Questions, than upon hearings of the board or recommendations of Sir Andrew Duncanson in behalf of steel and coal industries of Nova Scotia are still undecided, it is expected that a policy embracing all Canadian industries of that character will be brought before Parliament early in 1929.

GREAT BRITAIN

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howed that Poincare had increased his majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and one of the first steps of the Premier was to propose to reduce the total reparations to 32,000,000 gold marks, which were to be paid by the issue of German bonds on industrial corporations.

The new Chamber met on June 1, and the important work of stabilizing the franc at 124.21 to the pound sterling was adopted. Poincare was upheld on June 29, and there was a long recess. Just before the recess Poincare declared that Germany must pay all France's war debts, plus the cost of reconstruction, and on November 5 Premier Poincare and his Cabinet

Unemployment, which opened on January 1 at 1,300,000, dropped to 1,178,000 at the end of the month of February. It was down to 1,083,000 on April 3, 1,160,000 on June 6, 1,241,000 on July 26, 1,308,000 August 26, 1,279,000 on October 1, 1,344,000 on November 14, and 1,390,000 on December 1.

Serious floods in London in the late winter drowned fifteen persons.

The Church of England again approved the revised Prayer Book, only to be rejected again in the House of Commons in May. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the unprecedented step of resigning on July 25, to be succeeded two days later by the Archbishop of York, who was enthroned in the primacy on December 5. Dr. Davidson of Canterbury was made a peer of the realm.

Scandals in the Foreign Office through trafficking in French exchange certificates, the British nation and resulted in one official being dismissed, one asked to resign and one reduced in seniority on February 27.

Captain Malcolm created a record by driving a racing car at Dayton, Ohio, at the rate of 205 miles an hour at the end of February, but this was broken by Krech on April 22, driving a motor car faster.

The Flapper Bill, which gave women the vote on the same qualifications as to age as men, passed its second reading in the House of Commons on March 29.

On April 4 Britain announced the removal of all international restrictions on the output of rubber.

Lord Cusden, at the Spring meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, announced his proposal for the further limitation of armaments.

The King of Afghanistan paid an official visit to England on March 13. The financial year ending April 1 showed a surplus of four million pounds sterling.

A Carlist plot against Roumania was frustrated in England on May 5 and Prince Carol was ordered to leave the country two days later.

Captain Fitzroy was named the new Speaker of the Commons on June 20.

On July 13 Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that negotiations had taken place with France to secure a basis for armament limitations, a pact which was greatly misrepresented in America.

On August 2 a pilgrimage of 11,000 went to Flanders to visit the graves of the war dead. The pilgrimage was observed this year on November 11, the tenth year after the war, with special solemnity.

The Locarno Peace pact, to which Britain had adhered on May 19, was signed with due formality in Paris on August 7. Lord Curzon acting for Britain in the absence of Austen Chamberlain, who was sick.

On September 8 the T.U.C. endorsed the policy of industrial co-operation, and a new era of peace and prosperity seemed to have set in for China.

Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist general, was elected President of the new Chinese Republic by the Central Executive Council on October 9.

The Japanese general election on January 13 left the Government without a majority.

New elections were held and showed that the Japanese Government, although it still controlled a minority group.

On June 8 an effort was made unsuccessfully to assassinate the Premier by air from London to Australia.

On September 28 Yoshitomi Prince Chichibu, the Japanese Crown Prince, married Miss Setsu Matsudaira, daughter of a former ambassador at Washington, amid great pomp and with ceremonial that dated back for more than 2,000 years.

Poland had a quiet and somewhat uneventful year, although she passed through one domestic crisis when Premier Pilsudski resigned the premiership, although he continued to have the major say in the affairs of the nation as Minister of War.

The elections early in the year showed gains of 140 seats in the Sejm for Pilsudski, but at the opening of Parliament Pilsudski was defeated by the Socialists when they elected a President of the Sejm on March 27.

On June 27 Pilsudski resigned as Premier and was appointed War Minister.

Russia continued her ruinous path which has been the policy of the country since the Revolution. Trotsky, the man who with Lenin was largely responsible for the Soviet system, was exiled on January 16. Russia started the year by announcing a disastrous plan at Geneva when she had the largest army in Europe under arms. Lord Cusden picked the wrong side of this proposal on March 21 and showed the hypocrisy of the suggestions made by Russia.

THE UNITED STATES

Presidential year in the United States passed off more quietly than usual and with less fluctuation in business.

NEW ZEALAND

On February 18, owing to marked signs of disaffection among the native population, New Zealand, which has a mandate over Samoa, sent two armed cruisers to Apia, Samoa. Matters quickly settled down.

A general election showed parties evenly divided, with Premier Coates dependent on independent votes for his continuance in power. The new Parliament met on June 28, and in December the Opposition challenged the Government and by the vote of three of the Independents the Opposition carried the day and Premier Coates resigned on December 9. Sir Joseph Ward being called upon to form a new Government.

It was a year of wild speculation on the stock exchange and of uneasiness in prosperity in all industrial fields.

The United States opened the year by suggesting a world pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. The first visit of President Coolidge to Europe was specially addressed, sent an immediate answer, which Secretary Kellogg answered on January 11.

On the day before the peace pact was forwarded the United States sent an additional 1,000 men to Nicaragua. The first visit of President Coolidge to foreign shores took place on January 15, when he visited Havana to open the sixth Pan-American Conference, which closed on February 8.

The Nicaraguan Senate passed a bill permitting the United States to control the elections, but the Lower House rejected the same measure. Finally the President of Nicaragua issued a decree giving the United States this authority on March 21.

"Big Bill" Thompson, the bitter enemy of England, suffered a setback on April 11, when many of his nominees were defeated at the Democratic primaries.

The United States elaborated its note for peace, and sent it to all world powers on April 13.

Meanwhile the House of Congress had on March 17 passed a bill authorizing fifteen new cruisers.

President Coolidge signed the Flood Relief Bill, authorizing the expenditure of \$235,000,000 on May 15, and on May 23 the President again vetoed the McNary-Haugen Agricultural Bill. He had previously vetoed the same bill in February, 1927.

On September 28 the United States rejected the Anglo-French pact, proposed as a basis of international accord for the limitation of armaments.

In an Armistice Day address President Coolidge on November 11 advocated the building of more cruisers and a restriction on financial advances to European countries.

On November 23 the steamer Vestris sank off the Virginia Capes, while en route to Barbados, with a loss of 110 lives. Two hundred and twenty-five of the passengers and crew were rescued.

On December 5 the United States indicted a large number of Canadian distillers for conspiracy in the liquor laws and attempt to smuggle spirits into the United States.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Hoover was named Republican candidate in the Indiana primaries on March 8, and Governor Smith's name appeared as the Democratic standard bearer in the New Hampshire primaries, on March 13.

Hoover was adopted as a Republican candidate at Kansas City the official candidate of the party on June 15, with Curtis as vice-president, and Smith was chosen as official candidate of the Democrats at Houston, Texas, on June 29, with J. T. Robinson as vice-president.

Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, as president and vice-president, carried 444 votes in the Electoral College against eighty-seven for Smith and Robinson. In the new Congress, 267 Republicans and 164 Democrats will sit, and five Republican senators succeeded Democrats in the Senate.

CHINA

Early in the year Premier Bruce and Dr. Page, as heads of the Nationalist and Country Parties, issued a joint manifesto that they would continue to co-operate there by showing a united front against labor. On February 12 Premier Hughes called a peace conference, which was attended by both employers and employees. On the same day Bert Hinkler roused wild enthusiasm by the successful completion of a voyage by air from London to Australia in sixteen days. Many persons were startled by former Premier Hughes making a violent attack on Italian immigration on March 28, when the Labor Party suffered a setback in Tasmania in June when the Nationalists were returned to power by a majority of one.

JAPAN

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Canadian Expansion
in 1928

OF major interest among developments of 1928 has been the broad and rapid material progress of Canada. At no time in the history of the Dominion—not even during the artificial stimulation of the war period—has the country enjoyed so wide a growth in national wealth. Within the past few days Government agencies have estimated 1928 production at \$6,000,000,000, or the equivalent of some \$600 per head of population for every inhabitant.

These figures, it is known, apply only to newly created wealth taken from the soil, from the mines, from the forests, from the sea, from manufacturing processes and other creative labors. They do not include the profits of commerce and finance, though in the final analysis an inconsequential volume of duplication must be found in the estimates.

As is customary in Canada, the general heading of agriculture continues to lead in wealth production. The wheat crop reached 500,613,000 bushels; oats, 437,000,000; barley, 134,000,000; and other grains, 1,000,000,000. Dairying brought some \$750,000,000 to the national wealth, and the product of meat packing plants is estimated at \$3,500,000,000, scale which raising, fruit growing, root crops and other farm activities help swell the total.

But from agriculture, great as the figures are each year, the growth of income is not surprising. It is development in directions from which Canadians expect least which has contributed most surprisingly to this banner year.

MINING EXPANSION

Of prime importance has been the expansion of the minerals, exploitations from one end of the Dominion to the other. From Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island new impetus has been injected. Old fields have been re-opened and new fields uncovered, until late in November the Minister of Mines announced that eighty per cent of the area of Canada's potential mineral land and that the huge hydro-electric resources of the country make economically possible the exploitation of low-grade ores upon a scale which may soon rival in value the agricultural production. At present there are 10,500 mines, metallurgical works, gas and oil wells, quarries, cement, lime and brick plants in operation in the Dominion and the number is growing rapidly. The time when \$500,000,000 a year will represent Canada's mineral production is just around the corner and the nation's dominance as controlling the world supplies of nickel, asbestos and cobalt has been confirmed, rather than challenged, by developments of the year. Chief mineral products in the Dominion of Quebec during the past eighteen months only reached the productive stage at the close of the year.

FOREST WEALTH

While mineral yield was setting new records, the forests, too, were doing their part in building up a record year. The newspaper industry, which has grown into the major individual manufacturing industry of the country, set new marks both in quantity and in value, and had it not been for the depletion of the forests, the paper industry would have been a more important factor in the national wealth. The forest products of the year, which were valued at \$150,000,000 in merchantable timber.

The forests, too, presented returns indicative of a more prosperous year in an industry fraught with uncertainty and hardship even under the best of conditions. Final estimates will place a valuation of some \$70,000,000 upon the yield of fisheries.

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Outstanding Events
in 1928

SPAIN, which had given notice of withdrawing from the League of Nations, agreed to stay in after consideration at the Spring meeting in Geneva, but Brazil refused to reconsider her notice of withdrawal.

Several deputies were shot in the Skupshchina, the Parliament of Yugoslavia. Paul Raditch was killed and Stephen Raditch, the Croatian leader, was so severely injured that he died on August 8. General Hajdich formed a new Ministry.

Premier Zaimis of Greece resigned to allow Venizelos once more to come forward to save the country on May 22. Venizelos was named Premier on July 3.

A serious revolt took place at Lisbon on July 21.

Two hundred thousand Roumanian peasants rose on May 6 to protest against the dictatorial methods of the Bratianu family, but the country was soon tranquilized.

In Soviet Russia a vice-premier was in December appointed dictator of crops owing to the wheat shortage and bread famine.

The first Labor Ministry in Norway took office on January 26. It lasted two weeks and former Premier Mordal was expected to office with the Government.

James McNeill was installed as the new Governor-General of the Irish Free State on February 1.

Mr. McGrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, passed a day in the United States, landing there on February 6.

The Peasant Party gained control in Roumania and Julius Maniu was named Premier on November 9.

Necrology, 1928

January:
1—Rev. Dr. J. H. Farmer, dean McMaster University, seventy.
24—Major-General G. W. Goethals, builder Panama Canal, sixty-nine.
28—Vincent Black, (Bassett), novelist, sixty-one.
30—Hon. J. E. Hetherington, ex-Prov. Sec. of Education, N.B., sixty-two.
February:
1—Field Marshal Earl Haig, sixty-six.
2—Dr. W. L. Clay, moderator Presbyterian Church, sixty-five.
4—I. G. Ogden, vice-president C.P.R., eighty-three.
7—John A. Idington, ex-Justice Supreme Court, eighty-seven.
15—Earl of Oxford and Asquith, ex-Premier, seventy-five.
23—Hon. McCallum Grant, ex-Lieut.-Gov., N.B., eighty-three.
March:
1—Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, B.C., sixty-one.
2—Rodman Wanamaker, U.S. merchant, sixty-five.
22—Sir Mortimer Davis, tobacco magnate, sixty-five.
29—Viscount Cave, ex-Lord Chancellor, seventy-two.
April:
3—Chauncey M. Depew, American magnate, ninety-four.
16—Henry Birks, jeweler, eighty-seven.
23—Melville Campbell, pioneer, ninety-one.
24—Hon. H. M. Mowat, Justice Supreme Court Ontario, sixty

Afoot Through the Woods to Prospect Lake With Cornell

By Robert Connell
Noted Island Naturalist

OF ALL the road names around Victoria none is quite so appealing to me as "Burnside." It was no doubt given by the Scottish pioneers, and most people connect "Burn" with Scotland. None the less it is a good old Saxon word and appears to-day in many place-names in the south of England and elsewhere. Shakespeare has "Come o'er the burn, Bessy, to me," which might almost occur in the Scottish national bard, Michael Drayton, wrote three hundred years ago a long poem called "Polyolbon, or A Chorographical Description of all the Tracts, Rivers, Mountains, of Great Britain," and in it he speaks of "the bournes, the brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets." And, to take a modern instance and that of a purist in English, Tennyson makes Bellicent plead with Gareth to "stay: follow the deer in his own eyes."

By these tall firs and our fast-falling burns. As for the spelling, burn, bourn, or bourn, each has excellent authority descended from the good old days when in spelling each man was the law of orthography to himself and did what was right in his own eyes.

Leaving the bus at the Garden City road I took my way along the Burnside. Once more grey sky was overhead last Saturday, and again no breath of wind disturbed tree or smoke. The night's rain had left everything fresh and moist. Near Wilkinson Road, in a newly-exposed surface of rock, where the thoroughfare had been widened, is a new kind of diorite. Diorite, a dark speckled rock consisting of greenish black hornblende and white to pale green felspar, is the commonest rock in and about Victoria. Generally the two minerals are so mingled as to give the coarse pepper-and-salt effect so familiar on our rock surfaces. At other times, but not so frequently alternate rows or in such a way that a row in which hornblende predominates succeeds one in which felspar is the more plentiful, and so on. This is what is known as banded or gneissic structure. In the rock I found on Saturday the hornblende is in small rounded masses three-eighths of an inch or so in diameter and round about and between these is a lighter-colored diorite. It is not unlike in appearance the "orbicular diorite" of Corsica (also known as "Napoleonite" for an obvious reason) but the Corsican rock has its masses in concentric layers.

BIRD COLOR

A little further along the road at a point where

the waters of Portage Inlet are full in view across an open field with three large oaks there is a natural hedge of wild rose, thorn, broom and snowberry. The thorns still bore numbers of haws and on these were feeding a little party of finches, eight in number. Six of them were clad in grey, but the other two could only be compared to jewels, so bright was their coloration. Their heads were bright rosy red, and the rosettes extended downwards. But the crown was particularly fine with that living tint which comes from the movement of the head-feathers. They were purple finches, "purple" being used in its old sense of a color approaching scarlet in redness.

After passing Strawberry Vale village one begins to enter a land of farms. The sound of poultry is in the air, but it is not the massed effect of the poultry farm: From barnyards near and far come the voices of the fowl, as if each were echoing the other. In spite of our modern sterilization and sanitation the odor of the cow-bye still persists, and I am countryman enough to be glad. In these mild December days the cows still graze upon green grass though other sources of nourishment the dairyman must needs furnish. For winter fields lack the milk-producing properties of summer meadows. And as further tokens of the farm there hang from the branches of the trees that overhang the road trailing stems of straw and hay, snatched from the wagons as they pass. One wild note sounds above all else, the frog's, clear and persistent until the foot of man approaches, when silence falls and as persistently remains until his unwelcome presence is removed.

The broad open fields that run up the valleys with the farm buildings behind, perched upon the rocky ridges with their natural drainage, are enclosed by somber woods. It is a grey day above, and so it is below where even the most distant prospect fails to give a tinge of blue. All the landscape beyond the immediate foreground is worked out in varying tints of grey. There are here and there rocky knolls rising above the ploughed land, patches incapable of cultivation, little wildernesses in the midst of fertility, in reversal of the accustomed setting. But Nature does not leave the rock to its barrenness. She plants with rich prodigality the spot despised of man. Already I notice how thick of oak and brushwood of broom are hiding from the passer-by the rough irregularity of the ridges, though there still gleams an occasional glacial "sheep-back" with its mantle of vivid moss velvet.

FROM FARM TO FOREST

Just after the sharp turn of the Burnside to the southwest comes the Prospect Lake road, running nearly due north. It has scarcely begun when the traveler finds himself in the forest and

A Peculiar Rock, From Farm to Forest, Lake Basins, Mirrored Mist, Under Observatory Hill

remains there until he reaches the lake. But it is a forest of the kind that characterizes the Highland and Western Lake districts. It is not distinguished for the size of its timber, nor for the unbroken continuity of its aisles. The countryside is a broken one, an irregular agglomeration of hills and hollows. While none of the hills attain a height of more than a few hundred feet and most of them are only from fifty to a hundred feet above the road, the impression on my mind is that I am in a much more mountainous area. All this hill-country is made up of the remnants of an old elevated land surface which even before the beginning of the Ice Age must have been sadly worn down, but which was carved by the southward-moving glaciers into some semblance of its present form: "some semblance," because in the thousands of years which have ensued the marks of the ice-tools have suffered in turn and with some severity at the hands of atmospheric agencies and plant life.

The forest is light. There are scattered Douglas firs of large size along the road, but most of the timber is made up of smaller and younger trees, among which, at the southern end, balsam firs are conspicuous. It would seem that up to about a century ago there was comparatively little timber on this rough hilly country, and that what density there is now is little other than our own discovery and settlement. And it is thus not surprising to meet with scattered arbutus and maple far within this region of coniferous forest.

There are along the earlier part of the road pleasant little fields between the rocky ridges and the wooded hills. In these little spots of a few acres the plough and the stock-harrow were at work, or the stubble of the summer's crop still showed the marks of last spring's drilling. Judging by the close weed-fencing along both sides sheep are being raised in the rough forest land, although I saw none. About halfway the firs are badly blighted and bear a most unhappy appearance. The needles have been stripped from the ends of the branches, and thus for the usual green there is substituted a dull brownish grey. About halfway across cedars and hemlocks make their appearance and in their vigor and healthiness make a very refreshing contrast to the devastated firs. Where alders grow near balsam firs as they do towards Prospect Lake, it is interesting to notice how like the trunks are, both

covered with a white mealiness broken by the dark bases of the branches. But in the alder the branches spring from the trunk alternately, while in the balsam they form a ring. After passing through numbers of these pale-trunked trees a cedar by the road seemed strikingly warm in color, its quickly-tapering trunk of a rich broken brown.

LAKE BASINS

On the way I passed Maitly Lake, a not very large sheet of water, invisible, all but the hollow in which it lies, from the road. Anyone familiar with Elk Lake or Langford Lake looking at the depression in which Maitly Lake lies must be struck with the difference. This little lake lies among ridges of rock that still bear in their steep wall-like sides and the persistent trend of their larger one to the east. For the latter, like Langford, Lost, and Glen Lakes, is bosomed in the sands and clays, debris of rocks, and not on the very rocks themselves.

Many years ago in Great Britain a great battle was fought over the origin of rock-basins. At the head of one party stood the redoubtable Ramsay, who held that the lakes of northern Europe (leaving out, of course, those obviously formed like our Elk, Langford, Glen, and Lost lakes by inequalities in the drift deposits, and those resting in old volcanic craters or in subsided areas of the land) occupy basins carved out of rock by ice action. Against him were those who attributed lakes to the former action of the sea on the land or of rivers or to the downward bending of the earth's crust, and so on. The territory of the euhemerists obtained from a northern species found on rocks was later used to strengthen blues and to give violets, purples, and crimsons. The litmus paper of our laboratories is made with lichen color. Some of the lichens, on the other hand, do suggest in their outward tints the colors of the euhemerists. The Scotchman obtained some at least of the bright colors of his clan "breacan," or as it is now called, tartan, from lichens. Thus yellowish-brown, crimson (light and dark), three shades of purple, scarlet and a yellow, were all the products of various lichens, and in the resulting colors this was noted by the word "crat" in the classic names.

Lichens at one time formed a considerable basis for perfumes and hair-powders in the days when powdered hair was the fashion for both sexes. Some lichens were found to have pleasant odors in themselves, others to have the useful property of drinking in odors and retaining them. In making that old-fashioned sweet-scented memory of Summer gardens known as potpourri, lichen was often laid alternately with the petals of roses or other flowers in order to aid in preserving the perfume.

Their food value varies, but all of them contain starch. "Iceland moss" has long been known as producing after treatment a nutritious jelly. "Reindeer moss" is well-known as the chief food supply of the reindeer of Northern Europe, and as it is abundant on this continent too—the imported reindeer of Canada and Alaska—as well as the native hardy animals find in it a herb-age growing in the wildest of our "barren lands."

Medicinally the lichens seem to have been principally used on the principle the like cures the like. One resembling the tissue of the lung was long looked upon as beneficial in pulmonary disease and thus received its specific name, and so with others.

It is interesting to note that writers like Ruskin and, indeed, most British authors, emphasize

the general monotony of the landscape is partly relieved by bare hills and now and again by bald mountain heights, all scraped, bared, worn, and abraded by severe glacial action. In the countless dimples and irregular hollows of the surface lakes of all shapes and dimensions make their appearance, and the presence of innumerable bogs and marshes show how many shallow sheets of water have been gradually obliterated. I may say that in the formation of such lakes during the glacial period plays an important part, at least in the earlier stages of their history.

MIRRORED MIST

At the south end of Prospect Lake the road turns to the left and makes a steep ascent as it begins to follow the successive shoulders of the hills on the west. At the top of this climb the first view of the lake appears. The pall of cloud above rests as a wreath of mist upon the summit and flanks of Little Saanich Mountain (to give Observatory Hill its old and well-established name) and just where below the vapor melts into the grey of the hillside the firm regain that individuality which elsewhere they lose in the general neutral tint. The lake reflects the wooded ridges opposite as in a mirror, and what is stranger, even the clinging mist among the trees on Little Saanich is faithfully echoed on the gleaming surface. Yet with all its mirror-like smoothness the water's surface has a curious trembling such as I do not remember to have seen before, a trembling that does not appreciably affect the reflections of the landscape.

The hillside now followed are partly solid rock and partly the soil resulting from its weathering, filled with angular fragments. In the projecting shoulders may often be seen dark diorite with large hornblende, for diorite is still the prevailing rock. Clearings have been made in the small steep valleys between and as the north end is approached cottages become more frequent. One has a perfect home guard of police dogs, whose barkings as they strain their chains at the corners of the house are unpleasantly suggestive. From other houses dogs come out in spite of the calls of their owners, but as usual their intentions are hospitable enough, and for a few yards they show a friendly interest in the contents of your knapsack.

The low flats at the north of the lake are wet

at this season and the creamy white of the diatomaceous earth for which they have a faint celebrity by way of geological reports and memoirs, are darkened to a drab mud.

UNDER OBSERVATORY HILL

And now the West Road is gained and the motor traffic is once more met, for since leaving Garden City corner I have been on two cars. The bus I find is an hour later on Saturdays, so I turn citywards and am soon under the bold cliffs of Little Saanich. The mist is still there, but at a nearer view is so light that the great white dome can be distinctly seen from the road. There are some very fine rock exposures around the base of the hill, and it will be noticed that the rock is of a character different from that of the diorite met with across and beyond the lake. For one thing this rock has the banded or gneissic structure very well developed, and along planes parallel with these bands it is easily split. Then the color is not only lighter, but has a brownish tinge in some of the layers. This is due to the presence of a mineral not found in the first-met diorite, namely, mica of a brown sort known as "biotite." There is also some quartz. Some of the rock is known geologically as "quartz-diorite gneiss" and some as "biotite granite gneiss," but it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other as you see them in the rock cuttings, in fact, impossible. Observatory Hill hardly looks its height, 732 feet, or just seven feet higher than Mount Douglas, but this is because Little Saanich has its precipitous sides concealed by trees and also has neighbors, Mount Douglas on the other hand is isolated. Its mass has a bolder structure as seen from the south and west sides, and it is almost destitute of trees on these bare precipitous walls. Little Saanich has its scarps more or less hidden by trees until you are immediately below, and even then the sky line has been robbed of its distinction by the fringe of forest.

Just after passing the south slopes of the hill, which should come along but one of the prettiest, and in his hospitable car I proceeded to town, while we recalled in truly orthodox manner the days that have passed and the bloodless revolution wrought during the past twenty-five years by automobiles, telephones, and what not, in the life of rural Saanich.

Lichens' Colors in Nature and Art—By Robert Connell

"Art's finest pencil could but rudely mock
The rich grey lichens brooded on a rock."

SAYS one of our minor poets of another day, and it is true so far as it goes, always supposing, of course, that the business of the artist is simply imitative, which it is not. "So far as it goes," because "grey" by no means exhausts the lichen palette of Nature. Anyone going into our woods to-day and noting the various lichens that clothe the dead branches of the trees, and in the winter winds fall to the ground beneath and so come within reach of ground-loving man, will hardly apply that color adjective to them. It is true that collected and dried they are grey, but rich and varied greens are characteristic of some of the most plentiful ones when they are in their proper places. But even the green may be broken by the browns of spore organs or the ivory or black of the upturned underside. And as for "greys," how many they are! Silver with just a hint of green, or brown, or relieved by brilliant scarlet or jet black, smoothness as of glass and roughness as of suede; branching like some delicate coral or crowned with fairies' cups: each form

tends to modify the color by change of texture. Some lichens are of a dull olive, others of a brilliant orange. Their habits of growth are not as varied as those of some higher plants, but they include the upright and the pendulous, the frond-like and the flatly adherent, the spreading crust and the radiating patch. Thus with tint and texture and habit Nature works out a scheme of coloration which is not only far from monotonous, but positively charming.

Turner, our greatest exponent of the relations of Nature and Art, has several references to lichens in his "Modern Painters." For example, he points out how the redness of the precipices of the valley of Chamounix in the Swiss Alps is not the original color of the rocks but that "with-out exception they are of a whitish grey, toned and raised by the united operation of the iron, lichen, and the light." The lichens to which he refers are of two kinds, one a "silvery black" and the other a golden one. In his description of the plate representing a "Bank of Slaty Crystalline," he ascribes the effect of the rock to the "white spots of silvery lichen in the centre and left" as much "as to the character of the rock." And in

a beautiful passage in the fifth volume, he says: "We have found beauty in the tree yielding fruit, and in the herb yielding seed. How of the herb yielding no seed, the fruitless, flowerless lichen of the rock?" With the mosses he calls them "meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks." When all other service is vain, from plant and tree, the soft mosses and grey lichens take up their watch by the headstones. Sharing the stillness of the unimpassioned rock, they share also its endurance. Far above, among the mountains, the silver lichen-spots rest stardust-like on the stone; and the gathering orange stain upon the edge of yonder western peak reflects the sunsets of a thousand years.

THEIR COLORS IN ART

This first discovery of the hidden colors of lichens is buried in the same obscurity that enfolds other discoveries of early man. The greatest of our modern triumphs in coal-tar products is no more wonderful than the first unloving of the secret places of color in the heart of the lichen. Many centuries ago someone in Europe found that

if certain lichens were treated with ammonia they gave dye tints of which the outward and normal appearance gave no slightest trace. Thus from a lichen, related to our beard lichen of the North, but found along the sea coasts of the Mediterranean, is made the precious anil or aniline, once greatly prized by dyers for the bloom given by its product to blacks, pinks, and blues. Similarly the cochineal obtained from a northern species found on rocks was later used to strengthen blues and to give violets, purples, and crimsons. The litmus paper of our laboratories is made with lichen color. Some of the lichens, on the other hand, do suggest in their outward tints the colors of the euhemerists. The Scotchman obtained some at least of the bright colors of his clan "breacan," or as it is now called, tartan, from lichens. Thus yellowish-brown, crimson (light and dark), three shades of purple, scarlet and a yellow, were all the products of various lichens, and in the resulting colors this was noted by the word "crat" in the classic names.

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the most strikingly handsome ones are found on trees, especially about the rough and fissured bark of the Douglas fir and on decaying branches and logs. These impart to their hosts a peculiar richness of aspect characteristic, I think one may say, of our finest forest land. Even the embryonic lichens that dust the tree trunks and the cliffs with yellows and greens are not least among the effective colors of Nature. Wordsworth in "The Thorn" makes the lichens of that forlorn tree an addition to its misery, but when he tells of:

"That fresh and lovely sight,
A beautiful creep—
A hill of moss;
All-lever colors there you see,
All colors that were ever seen,
And mossy network too is there,
As if by hand of God fair
The world had woven been,
And cups, the darlings of the eye,
So deep is their vermilion dye."

he is thinking of plants other than mosses, for the vermilion cups are those of the prettiest of the lichens, familiar to every child that knows our rocks, the scarlet "cup-moss" or cup-lichen.

DISCOVERIES IN HUMANS

Joseph Schenck Saw Chaplin in Vaudeville and Steered Him Into First Screen Job

Comedian, Then Making \$50 a Week, Hesitated About Taking Jump to \$150 Salary From Mack Sennett.

By PRESTON WRIGHT



Fifteen years ago, in a popular priced theatre in an Ohio city, I witnessed a bit of exceedingly clever pantomiming by a young and practically unknown English vaudeville artist.

as heavily as he deserved. Midwest theatregoers of the type then present knew little of the pantomimist's art. Without the aid of rough and pointed spoken words they could not fully appreciate the slapstick comedy which was provided by the young fellow's

vehicles, "A Night in an English Music Hall."

Two or three years went by. Passing a Wilson Avenue picture house, in Chicago, my attention was caught by placards announcing the screen appearance of Charlie Chaplin in "The Champion." Friends had declared Chaplin to be screamingly funny. This seemed a good chance to find if the statement were true.

It was completely so. Throughout the film the audience rocked with laughter. But, most interesting fact to me, I discovered that Charlie Chaplin was none other than the slightly Britisher whose pantomime had so impressed me that earlier day in Ohio.

The Charlie Chaplin of "The Champion" already was a national favorite, on the road to world-wide fame and great recognition as a perfect and inimitable artist. The Charlie Chaplin of "A Night in an English Music Hall" was obscure and not fully appreciated, and rated lower as an entertainer by the particular public he served than perhaps a dozen burlesque comedians of the time.

What drama of life linked the unheralded vaudeville with the genius of the screen?

Joseph M. Schenck, whose prominence in the amusement world has been earned by his own varied activities, plus the fact that he is the husband of Norma Talmadge, "discovered" Charlie Chaplin and was instrumental in his transfer from the vaudeville stage to the screen.

Schenck, as general manager of the Marcus Loew chain of vaudeville and picture theatres, booked "A Night in an English Music Hall" for his houses. And when the act came to the Loew Theatre in Philadelphia he got his first glimpse of Chaplin.

Mack Sennett's one-reel comedies were included in the Loew programme. Schenck realized instantly that Chaplin would fit into the Sennett productions to perfection.

He hurried to his office and rushed off a telegram to Mack in California.

"Think I have discovered man who will be great knockabout screen comedian for you," he said.

Sennett made speedy reply. Naturally he wanted a chance to see the phenomenon in action.

That was easy. "A Night in an English Music Hall" was to leave shortly for the West and in due time would show on the coast. Sennett would have his chance.

It was in 1913, when stage salaries were far lower than to-day, and you would think that when Sennett, seeing Chaplin and being convinced, offered him \$150 a week he would have accepted immediately. But Charlie, who then as well as now, was more interested in his art than his pay, was doubtful.

Prolonged debates between the comedian and his manager Alfred Reeves followed. Chaplin, in vaudeville, was getting \$50 a week. Reeves advised him to make the jump to motion pictures and \$150 a week. Finally Charlie agreed to do so.

Alfred Reeves, by the way, was the brother of Billy Reeves, an English pantomime artist who came over about the same time as Chaplin.

In stage pantomime they showed about equal ability, although Billy Reeves went higher in the American theatre than did Chaplin, advancing, in fact, to the cast of the Ziegfeld Follies.

But strangely enough, when Reeves also went into the pictures his art did not progress, while Chaplin had no sooner had a good look at himself on the screen than his natural genius reacted. He developed pantomiming to new standards of excellence.

He realized two things:

First, that while on the stage every movement and every gesture must be broadly accented in order that the audience in the rear seats and the galleries may get the meaning, the camera catches the most delicate shadings and renders them plainly visible in every part of the theatre.

Secondly, that since all comedy in the motion pictures of that day was excessively broad and palpable the actor who could get effects by gentler methods would stand out inevitably by mere contrast.

His system proved itself in no time. Public demand quickly made a star of him.

Charles E. Moyer, now of New York, tells me that when Chaplin came to America from England—where he had taken to the stage by reason of the

fact that his father, Charles Sr., and his older brother, Sydney, were already on it—he played his first engagement in the Orpheum Theatre at Reading, Pa.

Moyer was manager of the theatre and he says that during the week Chaplin wished to draw \$40 in advance. Moyer refused, because the sum represented the young man's whole salary at that time.

They compromised on \$20.

Now Chaplin can write his checks for a million and his associates say that if he cared to produce more pictures he could make it for twenty-five times that amount.

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MENUS FOR THE FAMILY

Breakfast—Chilled stewed prunes, crisp bacon, scrambled eggs with rice, whole wheat muffins, milk, coffee.

Luncheon—Beef broth with noodle balls, hearts of celery, brown bread and jelly sandwiches, milk, tea.

Dinner—Braised pork tenderloin, scalloped sweet potatoes and apples, hot buttered cabbage, pepper ring salad, grape tapioca pudding, milk, coffee.

Prunes should be soaked twenty-four hours and stewed very slowly in the water in which they were soaked, simmer just below the boiling point until plump and tender all over. Then add sugar very sparingly, if necessary at all and serve very cold. Boiling prunes develop a strong flavor that is unpleasant.

NOODLE BALLS

One egg, 1 tablespoon milk, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup flour (about).

Beat egg slightly with milk. Mix and stir flour and salt and stir into egg mixture. The dough is very stiff. Knead well on a lightly floured surface and roll into a rope about two inches wide and four inches long. Put a spoonful of meat filling on each end and fold noodle paste over to completely cover meat. Dampened edges, with a little cold water and press firmly into boiling water for five minutes and boil fifteen minutes. Serve in soup plates in the broth.

The meat filling is made of the soup meat. It should be finely chopped and well seasoned.

FAMOUS PETS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE

Finette, the Dog That Kissed Peter the Great and Caused the Torture of a Priest.

By PRESTON WRIGHT



"He had told that he had seen the Sovereign in the act of Kissing a Dog."

That inconceivable person, Peter the Great of Russia, who, according to Wallerzski, beat his wife like a fly ignorant, peasant, and repeatedly showed himself heartless in disposing of human life, still had a great love for animals, particularly dogs.

In 1706, even though he was then at war, he found time while writing Admiral Apraxin instructions on the conduct of the campaign to give him sound advice on the education of a pair of puppies. He presents the following details of what they are to be taught: "First, to retrieve; second, to pull off their heads; third, to present arms; fourth, to jump over a stick; fifth, to sit up and beg for food."

His predilection for pets came early in life. Of course his great passion was for ships and boats, but when he went aboard his first warship at Archangel he was delighted to find on it mischievous apes, whose antics delighted him, and Italian dogs.

He was in some respects ape-like

muscles of steel and possessed remarkable strength and endurance. She is most famous from the fact that the Tsar rode her at the Battle of Poltava.

The dog Finette, claims more than passing notice from history. Peter seems to have been extremely fond of the animal, and there is every evidence that he was kind to her, for she showed no fear of him. She played a part in two highly interesting occurrences.

The first had to do with an edict which had been published, forbidding the presentation of petitions to the Tsar, the penalty being death. The story goes that friends of an official who had been sentenced to the knout for some breach of trust prepared an appeal for clemency which they tied to Finette's collar and allowed her to carry it to the sovereign.

This strategy was successful, resulting in many imitations. But the practice did not last long. Peter found a sure means of discouraging those who thus sought to trap him.

The other incident elicits both laughter and indignation.

In 1708 a poor country priest was put to the torture at Moscow for having made an improper reference to the Tsar. He had told a number of persons that he had seen the sovereign in the act of kissing a dog.

His statement was entirely correct, too. He had happened to pass down the street just at the moment when Finette had bounded into the Tsar's carriage, and was rubbing her muzzle against his moustache without any resistance from him.

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Backward and forward Johnny marched before the garden gates. He had a brand new rifle, and was playing at being a soldier on sentry duty.

To him came the woman from next door, her eyes stern and hard. "Johnny, did you break my window?" she asked sternly, pointing as she spoke to her damaged property.

Johnny paused in his stride and eyes her thoughtfully.

"Did you see me do it?" he demanded cautiously.

"No, I didn't—but—"

"Then I didn't," he murmured.

There is no such thing as an "easy payment" on a car you cannot afford.

Trader Moberly or "When Fur Was King"

Graphic Description of Picturesque Frontier Life of the Early Canadian West Over Half a Century Ago

As Related by HENRY JOHN MOBERLY, In Collaboration With WILLIAM B. CAMERON

(Copyright, 1928)

INSTALMENT NUMBER NINE

Wolves, Moose and Bears

WHEN the buffalo were numerous, coyotes swarmed on the plains. These small wolves could not kill any animal larger than a rabbit but lived on the carcasses left by the improvident hunters. Mice and gophers were also a standby for them, though when they encountered a wounded or blind buffalo they literally tore him to pieces. Now, though still in considerable number, they are by no means so numerous as formerly. Alone, they are unable to kill a sheep, but will play havoc among domestic fowls; joined by one of the larger species, however, they will kill sheep and sometimes young calves.

The larger timber wolf will pull down almost any animal existing in the country. These wolves do not, as some imagine, spring at the neck, but fasten their teeth in the sinews of the hind leg and then throw themselves down. Before they are drawn any distance the sinews break, the animal is hamstringed and sinks to the ground.

When more than one are in pursuit of an animal, some run ahead and on either side to worry the beast until one behind, usually a seasoned veteran, gets a grip. Except when starving, they are a cowardly lot and, if faced, will run away. They are still numerous in remote parts of the Northwest Territories, more particularly where caribou are plentiful. They do not, as a rule, travel in large packs, but in March, the breeding season, collect together in great numbers.

I twice fell in with these packs.

On one occasion I had been on a trip to a Chipewyan camp and had traded a quantity of furs, leather and provisions. The dogs being too heavily laden to do the distance between the camp and McMurray in a day, I had started in the night alone, intending to make the fort by the following evening. I had a long stretch through thick woods to travel before reaching the river and through woods where I was aware of numerous fresh tracks which I at first took to be those of caribou, until it occurred to me that this was not a caribou country. On striking a light I saw at once that I was among a pack of wolves which were circling about me.

I did not much relish the situation, for I had with me no weapon more formidable than my pocket-knife. With this, however, I cut a club and now and then, as I proceeded, lit my pipe. As I did so I fancied I saw forms flitting ahead and behind me, but I at length reached the river, when seven wolves trotted out on the ice before me. With a loud yell I started at them. Evidently they had not counted on my attack, for they lost no time in crossing to the opposite shore. The others dared not follow but contented themselves with howling from the bank, and I saw no more of them.

Horses, when we kept them, were frequently killed by wolves on the Peace River and in the mountains, and I am afraid they will do great damage to the settlers' stock when deer become scarce and the wolves hungry. The situation is likely to become as bad as in Russia or as it was in France before the wolves were exterminated.

The Chipewyan-Indians will kill a wolf, but, owing to some superstition, never skin one, and thus many a fine robe is lost.

Once, at Fort Resolution, a wolf was seen between the stable and the house. Mr. Swanston, the clerk in charge, went out with his gun, but the animal was then entering the woods and Mr. Swanston did not follow him. Shortly afterward, a little ten-year-old girl went down the bank for a kettle of water. The wolf followed her, but before he could attack the child, the big train dogs at the fort caught sight of the prowler and rushed upon him in time to save the girl's life. The wolf was literally torn to pieces.

I had often, in Eastern Canada, read and heard of a bull moose, when wounded or otherwise, charging a hunter. In all my experience in the Northwest I never saw it done or knew of an Indian who had. I have wounded and followed a moose until he came to a river, where he actually driven him toward a good spot for a camp. I have run them down on snowshoes, yet I never saw one that did not make every effort to escape.

On one occasion during the mating season I was coming down the Peace River at a favorite point for moose when I saw a number of them on a high bank. On approaching closer I discovered them to be four large bulls disputing possession of a cow standing not far away. The bull was blowing toward me and I was able to come within twenty yards, when I dropped the cow with my rifle. The remaining bulls looked at me for a moment, but disappeared before I could reload.

On several occasions I have approached a bull moose and cow, have watched them, and the bull has made off so quickly that I could not fire a second shot.

One morning at daylight I started for a short run on Peace River to see if I could not bag either a moose or a bear. I was accompanied by an Irishman known as "Paddy from Cork," without exception the greenest specimen I ever met from the Emerald Isle. He was another of the quaint characters who had drifted into the Northwestern wilderness in those early days, and often stayed with me. He was good company, could sing a song, tell tales of banquets, ghosts and other creatures of that ilk, and was welcome wherever he hung his hat.

On rounding a point I saw by the still-wet marks on the stones that two moose had just landed. Warning Paddy to keep quiet, I went to the edge of the woods and sighted a bull moose about fifteen yards to my left. Presently behind a large poplar, I waited for her to cross an opening, when I should first draw a bead on her and then use the other barrel on the bull, which was calling now and again to his mate.

Paddy saw the bull, he saw me leaning with apparent indifference on my gun behind the trees; he was all excitement—he couldn't make it out.

"Be jabbers!" he shouted, "why don't ye shoot that foine moose forinst ye?"

To an accomplishment of the sound of crashing branches, the moose were off like a flash to regions where no Irishman could alarm them. This particular Irishman, you may be sure, heard some fairly strong language.

When a moose is started it invariably runs in a circle to get the wind of whatever has roused it. If the scent is of man, it goes down the wind for a long distance before it is assured it is not being followed.

Speaking of Paddy reminds me of another occasion upon which we hunted in company.

Early one morning I took my hunting canoe and started up the Peace with the idea of getting a bear. I told the Irishman to follow with a dugout to bring back the game in case I killed. I landed at the foot of a small island where I knew the abundance of berries would have been likely to prove alluring to him, and as I expected, found and killed a black bear.

I returned to the canoe and saw Paddy approaching in the dugout. An old trail dog, blind of an eye and deaf, was following opposite him along the bank, here ten or twelve feet high. Accompanied by her cub and coming down the bank, no doubt with the purpose of crossing to an island, was a large female grizzly. Immediately I became possessed with the desire to see what would happen when dog, grizzly and Irishman met, and I lay down to watch the spectacle.

The bear first saw the dog, reared on her hind legs and gave voice to a savage growl. The dog turned tail and fled precipitately; or, at least, as fast as age and his physical handicaps would permit. Paddy looked up, threw his hands in the air with a terrified yell and dropped his paddle on the water. The bear and her cub about-faced and walked back into the woods.

The dugout turned away from the shore in the current and began floating off with the helpless Irishman downstream.

"Why don't ye kill that big beastie and come and get me paddle!" he cried plaintively, his blue eyes wide with fright, while I lay on the bank and roared. But I went to his rescue at last. Cheerful, incompetent Paddy from Cork! I think of him often. Many a laugh he gave me. Wherever he went, I'm sure he never was anything but happy.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 29.—Across the sluggish and shallow stream of the Rio Grande lies the Mexican city of Juarez, which is the gateway through which most of the Christmas liquor for the entire southwest was imported.

The officers and men of the vigilant U.S. Border Patrol service are on the job; but a stream which can be waded by a man is not much of a barrier, and the rum smugglers and bootleggers along the border had a busy season.

Getting the booze across is a matter attended by considerable risk to all parties.

RISKS LIFE FOR \$2

The actual work is done by Mexicans from the working classes, who risk their lives for \$2 a day. One of these salaried men at dusk, a gunny sack full of whisky bottles over his shoulder, and goes to the shallowest section of the river. There he waits behind a screen of cactus until a light flashed by a confederate on the American side tells him the coast is clear. Then he plunges in, wades across, delivers his sack and comes back again—all in ten minutes' time.

Usually the job is done on a bigger scale than that, however. A party of half a dozen or more carriers will go across together, each man armed with a rifle or a revolver. In addition, a squad with rifles is posted on the bank on the Mexican side to lay down a barrage in case the border patrol puts in an appearance.

If the officers do show up there are fireworks, quickly and without formality. The officers are required to call "Federal officers—halt!" before opening fire, and usually the first syllable of this command is the signal for a burst of fire from the smugglers. The border patrol goes armed and is quick on the trigger, and many a desperate battle has been fought in darkness along the river.

The border patrol can hardly be blamed for its quick-trigger tendencies. Twelve federal men have been killed and thirty-seven wounded in battle with the smugglers since the prohibition law was established. Nobody knows how many smugglers have been shot.

The profits are so great that the smugglers stick to the job in spite of all risks. A \$10,000 cargo can be transported across in half an hour at a low price. The men who get killed can be hired for \$2 apiece. It's a booming business.

WETTEST SPOT ON EARTH

Not all of the liquor comes across to the Americans; many Americans go across to the liquor. The international bridges here close at 9 p.m., but before that time Americans can cross freely—and hundreds of them do daily, on foot, in street cars and by taxi. Juarez is probably the wettest spot on earth, and it does a huge tourist trade.

One Juarez thoroughfare, with the picturesque name of the Sixteenth of September Street, boasts that it has more saloons than any other street in the world. At places there is a bar every twenty feet. All the saloons ousted from El Paso by prohibition moved to Juarez, and many other

Some time ago I read a book written by an old hunter who had roamed extensively in Keewatin and Northern Ontario. He tells of traveling with some companions and finding a bear in a big log. Getting leverage on the beast with a pole, one of the men pried him out. The other two then killed the animal "before he had recovered from his torpor."

So far as I can recall, I have found thirteen black or brown bears in their dens, but never saw one that did not become wide awake on being disturbed, although in cold weather it is sometimes necessary to smoke them out. Killing a bear while in its den is, however, poor policy for it is a most difficult job for one man to pull a large bear out of his hole.

On one occasion on the Nechaco I found three bears in one den, a female, a two and a one-year-old. In every other instance all along the foothills of the Rockies near the Peace—there was but one. Of grizzlies, I have found six in their dens, and assuredly none asleep. A noise at the mouths of their retreats brought them out instantly; rather, they tried to come, for I never let them get more than head and shoulders above ground.

One old grizzly I came upon some time after New Year was not in a den at all, but curled up under the root of a fallen tree. As soon as he heard me he did his best to reach me, but the snow was deep and I was on snowshoes, she-danger, therefore, was not great. When he had approached close enough I shot him.

Indians have told me this happens often with grizzlies.

When the buffalo were plentiful, grizzlies were numerous on the plains, but since their disappearance these bears have seldom been encountered far from mountains or timber.

As far down as Red River on the Peace an odd one is occasionally met with. From Dunvegan to the Rockies, however, and in the mountains themselves, they are still to be found.

In the mountains bears frequently hunt the marmots and are generally in groups of three to five. They dig the little animals out, one bear taking a position at each opening of the marmot's den, and when they arrive the marmot family makes an appetizing morsel for them.

In British Columbia, when the salmon come up, the bears live high on the small creeks. They go into the water, throw the fish out on the bank, and then feast at their leisure. This can

only be done when the streams are low. At that season bears are numerous on all the creeks.

In the Spring of 1909 berries of all kinds were a failure, owing to late frosts, and the bears were starving. It was by no means uncommon then for one bear to kill another.

If extremely hungry, I have no doubt a black bear might attack a man.

Leaving Vermilion, as I have said, for a visit East, I went by steamboat down the Peace to Fort Chipewyan and on by the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers to Methy Portage; thence down the Churchill to Isle a la Crosse and up the Beaver River to June Lake, from which place I drove to Prince Albert.

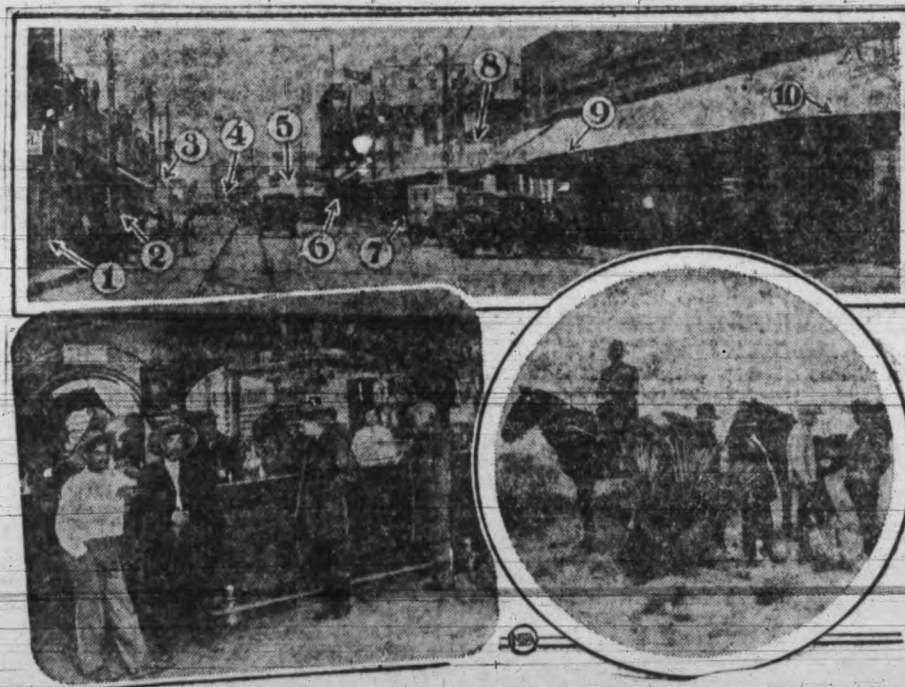
And what a change in that country since I had last seen it in 1861! Then, from Fort Qu'Appelle to the Rockies, the only buildings were the groups about a few isolated trading posts; buffalo in thousands still roamed the prairies; the redmen were a free, wild people; the Hudson's Bay Company's rule was the only law; travel was entirely by open boats on the lakes and streams, and with horses, carts or dog-sleds on the prairies; railroads had not been dreamed of. Now Prince Albert was an important town; the buffalo had gone; the plains were dotted with farms; Atlantic and Pacific were linked by the Canadian Pacific Railway; a railroad to Prince Albert was projected. The rule of the Hudson's Bay Company had given place to the regular laws of the Dominion, administered by that splendid force known as the Northwest Mounted Police. The Indians were confined to reserves—no more war parties, no battles between the different tribes. A change indeed from "the good old days!"

After a short stay at Prince Albert I drove across country to Qu'Appelle, where I took a train to Winnipeg. I saw my family comfortably settled in the Manitoba capital before proceeding by rail to Port Arthur, thence by the Canadian Overland to Grangeville, to Allandale and to Collingwood, looking up old friends. But Ontario was not the country I had known. When I first left the province, I believed it a land of big trees and broad farms—in fact, a grand country, generally. Now I saw farms with stones heaped about the fences, stones still covering the fields, and stumps everywhere. Who were all the big trees? They seemed to have become smaller. In each, everything appeared shrunken and petty after the boundless plains and mighty peaks, the silent valleys and the towering firs, to which I had become accustomed.

"WETTEST SPOT ON EARTH" SUPPLIES LIQUOR TO ENTIRE SOUTHWEST

Juarez Prepared To Flood the Southwest

EVERY ARROW POINTS TO A SALOON



Here's a view of Sixteenth of September Street, Juarez, which has been called "the wettest spot in the world." Every arrow points to a saloon, not all of which are visible in this picture. The photos below show the interior of one of the saloons and United States customs guards searching a party of suspected Mexican rum smugglers on the border near El Paso.

ported across in half an hour at a low price. The men who get killed can be hired for \$2 apiece. It's a booming business.

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One Juarez thoroughfare, with the picturesque name of the Sixteenth of September Street, boasts that it has more saloons than any other street in the world. At places there is a bar every twenty feet. All the saloons ousted from El Paso by prohibition moved to Juarez, and many other

liquor dealers from as far inland as St. Louis and Memphis moved their business to Juarez likewise.

Until very recently, Americans could legally buy liquor without even crossing the river.

The Rio Grande occasionally changes its course. In some places it has shifted a mile or more to the south, thus leaving segments of Mexican territory north of the river and one such, slap up against El Paso, for years harbored a famous saloon known as the "Hole in the Wall." This bar, open at all hours, and so close to the business district of El Paso as to be, so all intents and purposes, a part of the city, did a thriving business, with a dance hall and gambling den.

"HOLE IN WALL" CLOSED

The "Hole in the Wall" became famous—even notorious. Senor Mungia,

its proprietor, waxed rich. El Paso authorities protested to Washington that the situation was intolerable, but nothing could be done.

Finally, however, the Mexican state of Chihuahua got a new governor, and Senor Mungia failed to reach an agreement with him about tax payments. So the "Hole in the Wall" was closed.

There is, however, another oasis, not quite so conveniently placed but still accessible at all hours of the day or night. A little farther down stream the Rio Grande has shifted to the north, leaving a goodly patch of American territory on its south bank. Two bridges connect this land with the north shore; and since they are not international bridges, but simply bridges connecting two parts of United States soil, they cannot be closed at night. The Mexicans have taken advantage of this to erect several saloons

Mexican Runners Risk Lives for \$2.00 a Day

just across the border, and any El Pasoan who wants a drink can always get it, day or night, by simply crossing one of these bridges and walking a few hundred yards down the road until he finds himself in Mexico.

How Insulin Helps Diabetic Child

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Before the discovery of insulin diabetes in childhood was practically an incurable and fatal disease.

Since the discovery of this important extract of the human pancreas so much progress has been made that one of the largest hospitals in the country for infants and children reported recently that there had not been a single death from diabetes of a child in that institution during the last five years.

In the hospital for sick children in Tarrytown, N. Y., no child under fifteen years of age, with diabetes, treated during the last five years, have shown normal growth and development.

In Hygeia, B. Frank Michelson gives a record of the case of his daughter under the "insulin" treatment. The family noticed one day that the little girl had developed an inordinate appetite, was drinking tremendous quantities of water, and losing weight constantly.

She was taken to the family physician, who found by the usual tests, including a study of the excretion from the kidneys, that she was suffering from diabetes; in fact, she was in such a severe state that she was in imminent danger of loss of life.

At that time she was ten years and fifteen days old, and weighed only fifty-six pounds. Since she was fifty-six inches in height, she was twenty-two pounds underweight.

She was taken to the hospital, where her diet was regulated and where she was given regular doses of insulin according to her condition. She had been losing weight at the rate of three pounds a day when she was admitted to the hospital, but gained two pounds by the end of the first week in the hospital.

At the end of three weeks, she had gained four and a quarter pounds and by using a proper diet and insulin, was taking care of the sugar in her body satisfactorily. After three months, she had gained twelve and one-quarter pounds, and after three years and a half, thirty-five pounds.

insults against their chance of obtaining employment. In the Canadian Northwest provinces any man, no matter what his upbringing or former station of life, can get on, provided he acts on the square and is willing to learn. He is judged by his own manner of life. The highest positions are open to anyone with the necessary ability and the willingness to work for them.

I returned to Canada in the Spring and reported for duty at Winnipeg on May 1, 1887. After a month in Winnipeg, the commissioner asked me to go to Stanley to oppose Stobart and Company, who had been making headway against the Hudson's Bay Company for some years. I crossed Lake Winnipeg to the Grand Rapids and thence journey by York boat to Stanley. I remained at that post two years, at the end of which time Stobart and Company sold out and abandoned the place.

Stanley is situated on the Churchill River, five miles from the north end of Lac la Ronge. The lake is some fifty miles long and in places five miles wide, with numerous islands from end to end. These islands are chiefly rocky and highly mineralized, containing gold, silver, copper and nickel. Like deposits are found everywhere in the territory about the lake and on the Churchill and only lack transportation facilities to become enormously valuable. If the Hudson Bay Railway branch from Prince Albert to Fort Churchill be once built, it will pass at no great distance from Lac la Ronge and through a section of this mineral belt.

Stanley was one of the most important posts in Cumberland district. The Indians trading there comprised a band of Chipewyans, some Wood Cree and a number of halfbreeds.

Lac la Ronge abounds in white and jackfish, trout and suckers. It is connected by the Rabbit River, five miles in length, with the Churchill. Moose and caribou, bear, fisher, lynx, marten, mink, otter and other game and furbearing animals were plentiful.

In 1889, having again concluded to retire from the service, in the Spring of the following year I sent in my resignation. After the brigade left I took a canoe and went up the Montreal River to ascertain if it were a feasible route by which to bring in outfit via Prince Albert. On my arrival at Montreal Lake I received a letter from the chief commissioner, requesting me to come to Winnipeg as soon as possible. Accordingly I went to Prince Albert and Saskatoon, where I found a construction train on its way to Regina. At this time the rails had been laid to within a few miles of Duck Lake and most of the grading had been done to Prince Albert.

On my arrival at Winnipeg, Chief Commissioner Wrigley asked me to take charge of Isle a la Crosse district and try to put it on its feet. Free traders had overrun the locality, the servants were unreliable—"In fact," said he, "everything has gone to the devil."

I replied that it would take two or three years to reconvert our lost ground and that I was leaving the service in the Spring. I was induced, finally, to go to Isle a la Crosse for three years, on the understanding that, if I made a success of it, I should receive further promotion. Accordingly, I could depend on being advanced another step in the service, which is graded similarly to that of the army, though on a system distinctive to the company.

This, from a man in his position, I accepted as equal to a guarantee from the governor and committee at home. I, therefore, withdrew my resignation and, after two days in Winnipeg, started back by the route I had come. On my arrival at Stanley I went by boat up the Churchill to Isle a la Crosse and on September 1 took over the charge of the district.

My first step was to dismiss the ringleaders among the refractory servants, letting the rest understand that I would tolerate no insubordination. I next visited the outposts to put them in order and then turned my attention to the opposition. By the end of 1891, Isle a la Crosse district was clear of free traders and the Hudson's Bay Company's influence established on as firm a basis as ever. I continued in charge for some months after my term of three years had expired.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Wrigley had resigned as chief commissioner, and shortly afterward I decided to finally sever my connection with the Hudson's Bay Company. Accordingly, I sent in my resignation, and in the Spring of 1894, after almost forty of the most active years of my life spent in the business of the old organization, I left the service for the last time and settled at Macleod, on the Canadian National line, eighteen miles south of Prince Albert.

Tremendous indeed have been the changes in the old Northwest since I first rode over it in 1884. Then the woods commenced three miles from Fort a la Crosse and, with the exception of a small fringe along the river banks and larger lakes, the rest of the country was open prairie. Now, owing to the prevention of bush fires since settlement began, this wooded country reaches as far as Duck Lake, eighty miles west of Fort a la Crosse. Formerly these fires caught from those on the prairie, which originated chiefly through war parties setting the grass alight to cover their tracks; while every traveler who saw a fire moving in his direction immediately started another to meet it and save himself a scorching by "back-firing."

One of the most thrilling and most terrifying sights of those early days was the stampede of a vast herd of buffalo before a prairie fire. Woe to the man unable to get out of the way of that wild charge! Whip and spur were used without stint or mercy whenever we were thus involved, to leave them an open road, for the buffalo on stampede were far more dangerous than the fire itself.

All this has passed. The prairie has been ploughed into farms. Railroads have displaced the trails of the Red River carts. Cities, towns and villages cluster round the sites of the trading posts. The old, free West is no more. The buffalo, save for a few enclosed by fences, have perished from the face of the earth. And I, though vigorous still, am an "old-timer."

Tempus fugit!

Yes, and in Western Canada as nowhere else in the world.

THE END.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

TOYS HAVE TEA PARTIES AND GAMES WHILE THEIR OWNERS LIE ASLEEPING

It Was a Cuckoo That Nearly Wrecked This Party, But He Remembered to Call the Hour in Time

Christmas had come and gone; a shimmering Christmas tree, gaily decorated in lights and favors, and a house full of whistles, drums, paper hats, crackers, and toys remained to show what a wonderful day it had been for one household, which was but typical of many throughout the wide, wide world.

Even the cuckoo in the old oaken clock on the wall seemed sleepy as he lurched forward twelve times and called the hour of midnight. Once, indeed, he so far forgot himself that he just said "coo" and layed into a doze for a moment, from which he awakened with a start and called "cuckoo" three times in a great hurry to make up for the delay.

No sooner had the little door shut on the bird than there was a rustle from the Christmas tree. In the soft light from the red embers in the grate, a doll could have been seen to climb stiffly to its feet, rubbing its aching joints, as if it had occupied an uncomfortable position for too long already, and would put up with it no longer. Other toys yawned and stretched themselves into wakefulness, and the revels in toyland had commenced.

None of the toys were quite sure who it was that started the electric train, but suddenly they found the train whistling at a station, with a red jacket porter calling out to the toys to take their seats. The train had a lively tone, and throughout the train the toys were singing and laughing merrily.

"It's fun being a toy," said a brand new Teddy bear to his companion, a black-furred golliwog.

"This is your first season out," replied the golliwog. "Just wait until you have been a toy here for a little while, you'll see!"

Golliwog did not explain what the Teddy bear might expect to see, as the train at this moment ran into a tunnel. Giggles came from every car, and the train pulled out again into the open just as the golliwog was kissing a toy policeman, under the impression that he was hugging the pretty new mama doll.

Suddenly the train came to a stop, right between stations, too, and the toys hunched down in their seats as a shaft of moonlight struck into the room.

"Quick, it is blue!" asked the golliwog, who seemed to have had much experience in these matters.

"Yes, yes. It's a blue moon," answered the toys in delight.

"Well, it's all right, then, we can play until daylight," said the golliwog. Again the train was started up and made a trip around the magic mountain, through the long tunnel which all the animals seemed to like so well, and on to a pretty little station with lights and buildings. Here the toys alighted, and were joined by the cuckoo

from the old oaken clock, who flew down and said that he was not going to call the next few hours, and nobody was listening anyway.

"But how will we know the time?" asked the mama doll, who was enjoying herself very much between a handsome red-coated captain in the toy fusiliers and a gallant commander from the tin warship that had been a present to a little boy at the house.

"Oh, I keep the time in my head," said the cuckoo, and his answer satisfied the toys, who recommenced their revels.

Then followed dancing to the music played by the minstrel orchestra, and games for all who wished to play them. The toys played with the toy games brought by Santa Claus, and had a fine time, indeed.

Quite an argument resulted from a four-cornered game of "Alice in Wonderland," because the pretty mama doll had to wait two turns in the "Rabbit's House" before it came her turn to move on. The gallant captain offered to take her place. So did the commander, but as they fought over who should have the honor, the mama doll was away up the board, and had won the game.

The elderly toys, the regular grown-up figures in the minstrel band, for instance, played at the more orderly game of checkers, and got very serious about it, too. The leader of the band proved to be the master player, and defeated all his companions with a relish that improved with each fresh victory.

Then the lady dolls served tea and cakes, and from the way the toys sat down to the refreshments it was easily seen that their play had given them a fine appetite. The toys were pretending that they sat around the table with the Mad Hatter, the March Hare and the Dormouse, at Alice's party, when the cuckoo flew up from his seat in a great hurry, and darted for the clock.

Standing on the wooden platform in front of the old oaken clock, the cuckoo called the hour of six, wiping his beak free from cake crumbs between calls, and trying to appear as if he had never left his post at all. As daylight was near at hand, the toys got back into the positions in which they had been left by the children the evening before, and the revels were over for one night.

And if you think your toys don't enjoy a party, just wait until the night of a blue moon, and surprise them in the middle of their merrymaking!

EXCEPTIONAL

The inspector was paying a hurried visit to a slightly overcrowded school. "Any abnormal children in your class?" he inquired of one harassed-looking teacher.

"Yes," she replied, with knitted brow, "two of them have good manners."

HIS OPINION

Manager—"I advise you to let the villain shoot himself instead of taking poison."

Author of New Play—"Really? Why do you suggest that?"

"I'll wake the audience up."

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily and the Roller Skates

Copyright, 1928, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

By HOWARD K. GARIS

"Goodbye!" said Uncle Wiggily to his wife one morning as he came skipping down the front hall stairs. "Goodbye to you and Nurse Jane. As I don't see her, will you please tell Nurse Jane goodbye for me?"

"Goodbye. Don't you mean good morning?" asked Mrs. Longears with a smile, which showed her strong white teeth just made for gnawing and chewing. "As for Nurse Jane, she is out in the kitchen getting you breakfast ready. You may tell her goodbye yourself. But I am sure you mean good morning. This Christmas excitement has upset you."

"No, I mean goodbye!" went on Uncle Wiggily, reaching for his tall silk hat and a yellow silk handkerchief which he tied about his neck. "I am going away for a little rest. As you say, Christmas has been very exciting."

"Going away for a rest?" cried Mrs. Longears. "Where are you going? And surely you aren't going without your breakfast of carrot pancakes with lettuce maple sugar in the middle."

"Yes," said Uncle Wiggily as he opened the front door of his hollow stump bungalow. "I am going away now. I have been living too easy in

the bungalow, with some one always ready to cook my breakfast for me. I need a change. I am going to live as I used to when I was a poor rabbit, in a hole in the ground and I'll hunt in the woods and fields for the things I want to eat. I'm going to try that for a week or so and then I'll come back to you," Mr. Longears promised.

"So goodbye!" answered the rabbit lady. "I'm sure a rest all alone in the woods will do you good. I know the children are a lot of bother. Nurse Jane and I will look after them while you are gone."

So Uncle Wiggily, without waiting for breakfast, hopped away from his hollow stump bungalow, intending to go and live all by himself in a hole in the ground as he had done before he became rich. As he had said, Christmas with its rush and excitement had made him nervous.

"And what with New Year's coming and a lot of horns ringing and bells blowing—there, see how mixed up I am!" murmured Mr. Longears to himself. "I mean with New Year's bells ringing and horns blowing I should be more nervous than ever. I'll go and live alone in the woods."

So he hopped far away from his hollow stump bungalow and pretty soon he reached the woods. Beneath the roots of an oak tree the rabbit found a large hole lined with dried leaves.

"This," said Uncle Wiggily, "looks like the burrow house I used to live in with Sammie and Susie Littletail, before I was married. I'm sure I shall be happy living here again. I'll take a look around inside and then I'll see what I can find to eat."

The underground hole wasn't as nice as his hollow stump bungalow for it was rather dark and cold. But Mr. Longears had on a warm fur coat and he could see quite well in the dark, like a cat.

"Besides," he said, talking to himself, "I have been living too easy. I should rough it a bit like a Boy Scout."

"Having kicked up the leaves at the bottom of the hole to make a soft bed, Uncle Wiggily hopped out and began to look for his breakfast. There wasn't as much as there was at his hollow stump bungalow, but he found some back from a tree and some grass and clover in a sheltered place where the cold snow and ice had not covered it. Uncle Wiggily picked some of this grass and clover and carried it down in the hole to eat. And as he sat on the dried leaves for his breakfast he felt something in the pocket of his fur coat—something very hard.

"My goodness!" exclaimed Uncle Wiggily as he nibbled some cold clover and thought of the hot pancakes Nurse Jane must even then be baking. "Here are Jingle's roller skates. She must have put them in my pocket to have me mend them. Well, I'll see what's wrong."

Uncle Wiggily found that one of the wheels didn't turn. He soon fixed it and then he ate the rest of his cold breakfast and he looked around the gloomy hole in the ground that was like his first house and then Mr. Longears said:

"Well, I'll just hop back to my

Jack Lockwill In the Air

By GILBERT PATTEN
(Creator of Frank Merriwell)



Springing into Jack's room, outside the hotel, the boy and the aviator sped away to the Athletic Field. There they found a crowd of students around the black airplane. The pilot attached the canvas-wrapped parachute to a hook set into the floor of the rear cockpit, and asked for two boys to come forward and flip the propeller to start the engine. "Get in!" he said to Jack.



Tom McNally and Jack's roommates, Willie Darling and Betty Darling, sprang forward to the propeller. Betty Darling ran to Jack, who clasped her hands and kissed her impulsively.



"Oh, do be careful, Jack!" begged Betty, apprehension in her eyes. Then Della Wayne, Betty's chum, came running up to them and gave Jack a swift kiss.



"Don't worry, Betty," said Della, her confident face aglow. "Jack knows how to take care of himself." "Come on, lad!" called the pilot from the forward cockpit. Jack climbed in and buckled the safety belt around him. "Turn her!" cried the aviator to Darling and McNally. "Drop flat when she starts!" They obeyed, and the engine responded instantly. The plane started.

bungalow to give Jingle her roller skates, and then I'll come back here and live a rough life until after New Year's."

But when Uncle Wiggily reached his bungalow, intending just to leave Jingle's skates and then go away again, his forty sixteen little bunny boys and girls were so glad to see him again and they hugged and kissed him so much that they wouldn't let him go away. "Please, Daddycums!" they cried. "Stay here with us!"

"Oh, all right! I will!" promised Mr. Longears. "I won't go live in the woods until after New Year's." So everybody was glad Jingle had put her roller skates in her father's pocket. And if the milkman will take the gold fish out of the bottle of cream and let it jump over the bird cage, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily's warm bed.

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A 300-YEAR-OLD STEED!



"Giddap!" Little Jackie Kouckel, two-year-old, who likes a visit to the Zoo, takes a turn at riding back on "Grandpa," a crustaceous tri-centennial, unusually sprightly for one of his years.

Some Toys May Be Dangerous

London, Dec. 29.—Many young lives would be saved if parents exercised more caution in the choice of toys. Christmas time sees thousands of toys in use that may easily cause death to some luckless infant.

Hospitals are so perturbed about it that they have issued a warning to well-intentioned persons who give toys without a thought as to their suitability for young recipients. Sacks of horse chestnuts often arrive, intended for the children's winter. While these, in the form of "conkers," are admirable for older children, they present real danger to the two-year-old. For, like marbles, they may easily lodge in tiny throats, and even if eaten they may cause grave harm.

Toy balloons are another menace. Many babies have been choked through sucking these playthings. Rattles with silver bells fall in the same category. The bells are too easily pulled off, and a child's first instinct is to convey them to its mouth. The same applies to woolly bears, golliwogs, and dolls that have buttons or pins for eyes.

There is at present a glut of celluloid fish, dogs, birds, and dolls intended to float in baby's bath. So long as they are kept in the bathroom all is well. The danger occurs when the child is allowed to take them to other rooms where there may be open fires, or unprotected candles.

The Children's Hospital at Hackney often receives rocking-horses from beneficent patrons, but they are rigorously barred from the infants' ward on account of the attendant risks. The rockers, it is stated, are sufficient to give a fatal blow to a small head, while a fall from the horse's back may easily break a spine. Unless you can afford a nurse who can constantly watch the child at play, it is unwise to buy a rocking-horse until it is older.

Probably the gravest danger lies in the small toys, for the loose parts are easily wrenched off, and the paint and varnish are frequently poisonous.

For children under ten years it is a safety-first principle to buy large-sized toys, preferably made of wood, the detachable parts of which are too big to enter their mouths. Avoid toys with sharp points, and avoid composite toys such as miniature shops, or railway stations, that have small loose accessories. For safety, the one-piece rag doll is difficult to better for the little tot.

PEN AND INK BLOTS FOR FUN

Funny pictures in black-and-white may be made by blotting and folding paper, so that the shape of the blot made in the first place is duplicated. Where the image of the picture you are trying to make does not stand out plainly, the ink can be spread out with a fine brush, or a stick, until you have a drawing in black-and-white that you can recognize. Then fold the paper over, and the blot will be repeated on the other half.

In this manner a picture of a cat will become one of two cats, and so on; your initial efforts being doubled by the simple process of folding over the paper while the ink is still wet. After a little experimenting with "Blots," as this new game is being called, surprisingly clever pictures can be made from the original ink smudge on paper.

If you like to draw and are able to make pictures of your own, you will like the game of "Blots." There are two rules to the game and both begin before you start the game. You must have Mother's permission to play with a pen and ink; and you must see that the blots stay on the paper and do not get on the table, curtains, or even ceiling, as has been known to be the case in an excited moment.

Quite a fancy album of black-and-white pictures can be created from the simple game of "Blots," and for an indoor pastime on a rainy day there are few games that will give so much pleasure for so little time and effort. The best way to learn the game is to get your parents interested in it first, and then the "May-do's" will outweigh the "Don't do's" by a wide margin.

OLD CUSTOMS

Plum puddings have grown out of an Elizabethan dish known as plum porridge; this was a mixture of fruit, and so on, boiled without being put in a basin or tied in a cloth, as in the plumping of our day.

Country folks in France have a curious custom related to the twelve days after Christmas. On Christmas Day twelve onions are placed on a shelf, each with a pinch of salt on top, to represent the twelve months of the year. If by Epiphany the salt on any particular onion has dissolved, the month it represents will be wet. If the salt remains firm, the month, it is believed, will prove fine.

Christmas boxes were originally placed in churches for charities and opened on Christmas Day. Later apprentices began to carry a box to their masters' customers for small gratuities. This practice finally developed into the present Christmas box custom.

NOT HIS FRIEND

The teacher had arrived to examine the class.

Pointing to one boy, he said, "You look intelligent. Can you tell me where Ben Nevis is?"

"No, sir," replied the boy. "I don't think he attends this school."

GRANNIE TELLS ABOUT NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS AND HOW TO KEEP THEM

The Fewer Promises You Make the More Likely You Are to Keep Them, Says Grannie

"Well, children, there are just two more days left of the Old Year," said Grannie, as Danny, Amy and Tot were gathered around her knee before a comfortable log fire as evening closed in. All day long the children had played with the wonderful toys brought to them by Santa Claus.

Dolls that walked or talked, engines that raced around their tiny tracks, and all manner of games were included in the great store of presents genial old Father Christmas had left at that home on Christmas Eve. The three children had played with everything in turn, and now sat happy and silent gazing into the puzzle pictures of the fire.

"This is the time to plan what you want to do in the New Year," continued Grannie. "Now, I want to do ever so much more than I was able to do this year. I want to write fifty letters or I am sure it is about fifty letters I have to answer, and there are scores and scores of things waiting to be done. Let us make our New Year resolutions."

"What are res-o-lutions?" asked Danny, to whom a new word was a magic secret that had to be inquired into at once.

"Why, by New Year's resolutions we mean the promises we make with ourselves that we are going to be better and kinder people in the new year than we were in the old," explained Grannie. "Also, we can promise ourselves to do this, or try to do that, or to leave undone many of the little things that annoy our parents, or friends."

"Now, Danny, you could resolve to help Mother more about the house. To carry wood, and run errands, and generally do the many little things that I hear your Mother asking you to do from day to day," said Grannie.

Danny said he would try, and then began to think up New Year's resolutions for himself. He would learn to swim in the new year, he promised himself; he would try to make a place on the school team; he would do his chores at home without grumbling, and would be nicer to Amy and her little friends. Grannie smiled, and nodded her approval.

Amy said she was going to practice hard at her music, and would try to be as much help to her Mother every day as any one little girl could. Amy wanted to learn to crochet, too, and put that in her list of resolutions.

Tot, chuckling blandly at the half-understood game, resolved to "go to school," though, as she was only four

years old, Grannie said there was no great hurry about that.

To finish the evening hour, Grannie told the children a story about a little girl who had made a great long list of resolutions and who had failed to keep them very well. This little girl, she said, had made a list of twenty resolutions for the New Year, but before the year was a week old she had managed to break most of them.

"I would have made none, and would have broken no promises then," said Amy, with a wise little nod.

"Yes, perhaps that would have been better for that little girl, but you are going to keep yours, Amy, aren't you?" asked Grannie.

"Well, if I only make one or two I will be able to keep them," said Amy, and so it was agreed.

"The truth is that people the world over, make promises with themselves at this time of the year. Some succeed in keeping them, and some do not do so well about it. The best way is to make very few resolutions, only one or two that really matter most to you, and to keep them at all cost. In that way, each one can add one of two good points to their lives in the New Year, without building up too hard a task to be accomplished," said Grannie, who gathered her knitting into her lap and announced that bedtime had arrived.

HIS TRUE TYPE

When Joe Gooftus left school he went into the world with a high resolve to be a captain of industry within two years. But he soon discovered it was not as easy as he had expected. He had a variety of jobs, lasting only a few months at each. Somehow he did not seem able to stick.

At twenty-five his employer dismissed him with: "Sorry, here's your pay. You're sacked."

Despondently he scanned the newspaper advertisements for an opening. At thirty he heard the managing director of his firm say: "Mr. Gooftus, we no longer need your services."

Again he tramped the streets. At forty it was the same old story. He shut the manager's office door with the words ringing in his ears: "You are no longer connected with our firm."

Then, at fifty-three, silver-haired and still roaming, he wandered into a film studio.

"You want a job, do you?" said the director.

"Fifty years' engaged at \$250 a week. You're just the type to portray a successful business man!"

Who's Who in Dogdom—No. 24

Poodle's Chief Purpose In Life Is Decorative



Except as an epithet for unpopularity, the word "Poodle" has not been popular in America for some time. There was a time, however, when they were extremely popular in this country.

In England and continental Europe the Poodle is often used as a gun dog and breeders say they make most satisfactory performers at this type of work, but their chief purpose in life, undoubtedly is to decorate the home and act as a companion.

OLD FAMILY TREE

The breed can back its claim to canine aristocracy with a long line of ancestors. It originated on the shores of the Mediterranean sea and early members of the clan came from France.

Second-century bas-reliefs of Poodles are still in existence to prove that they have changed little down through the centuries. Even in earliest times, the dogs were clipped in the manner somewhat prevalent to-day and were called Lion Dogs.

Many famous painters had a weakness for Poodles. Rembrandt was greatly attached to his and included its picture in his portrait of himself.

GOOD DISPOSITIONS

Poodles have excellent dispositions, having that much-to-be-desired ability to suit their attitude toward the world to suit their attitude toward the world.

Their popularity has been on the increase in England since the war.

WEALTHIEST YOUNG LADY LAUGHS IT OFF



Just now, a bottle and a rattle constitute a pretty good fortune for one-year-old Payne Whitney Payson, granddaughter of the late Payne Whitney, New York financier. But she, co-heir to the \$178,000,000 estate left, is one of the wealthiest little girls in the world.

Week-end Cables and Special Dispatches From Across the Atlantic

KING PROVES CONSIDERATE DURING ILLNESS

He Even Sends Letter From Sick Bed to "Old Kate" of Race Track

Queen Tries to Carry Out Public Duties of Her Royal Husband

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—The King, an excellent patient throughout his illness, was most insistent that things should go on as usual, public events should not be interrupted even in cases where he and the Queen were under promise to attend.

The Duke and Duchess of York were, of course, ready to step into every breach. To please the King and maintain his interests the Queen tried as far as possible to do many of the private duties to which the King normally would attend. She even carried out during her afternoon drives the commissions from him which concerned Christmas gifts to which, if well, he would have attended himself.

The Queen met the King's doctors daily, and they sent a special copy of each bulletin to her. Princess Mary slept at the Palace in the Regency suite of rooms to be near her father. When the Queen took her daily drive from Buckingham Palace the crowd round the gates was always delighted to see her. They inferred that she would not leave the King even for an hour if he were not comfortable, and they guessed something of the loving attention which she was giving to him day after day. Save during these afternoon drives the Queen was never far from his room. Even when he slept during the daytime she sat knitting in an armchair with a lady-in-waiting.

The Queen's composure was a fine example to all at Court; she bore up wonderfully well, and by her sympathy soothed many of the King's restless hours.

It was not as a result of any wish expressed by his father that the Prince of Wales returned home from Africa. On the contrary, the King begged that his sons should not be suddenly or unnecessarily alarmed. Messages had to be cabled to the Prince and the Duke of Gloucester, and we now know that as soon as the Prince received an intimation of the nature of the illness he set out on his long journey home—a journey which was over four thousand miles to Bristol.

HOW THE KING WAS X-RAYED

The X-ray examination of the King was conducted by Dr. H. Graham Hodgson, of King's College Hospital, and photographs were produced within two hours after Dr. Hodgson's summons to Buckingham Palace. An X-ray examination of a patient suffering from an acute illness was impossible until a few years ago, owing to the difficulty and danger of removal to the radiograph room of a hospital. The bulky and complicated apparatus which was once necessary has now been adapted and made portable, so that a radiogram can be made without disturbing even a bed-ridden invalid.

The specially-equipped cars of the Red Cross Society, of which was used to take a "skigram" or shadow-picture of the King's chest; are complete radiological departments in miniature. A case, of the size and shape of an ordinary suitcase and two canvas ratchets (weighing in all less than one hundredweight) held a complete X-ray plant, which can be assembled in a few minutes at the patient's bedside by the turning of four thumb screws. Electrical power is obtained where possible by "plugging-in" to the ordinary light circuit. In remote places where this is not available a tiny rotary converter can be attached to the engine of the ambulance itself and used to actuate a dynamo which gives all the power necessary. A miniature dark room, lighted by red-globed electric lamps, is part of the car's equipment. Space is economized by developing and fixing the 10x12-inch films which are used in frames immersed in vertical tanks, and an overhead cistern in the roof provides water for washing. The whole process of development can be done in less than ten minutes.

THE KING'S GOOD NATURE

From his sick bed the King showed his kindness of heart by commanding a letter of thanks to be sent to one of his humblest subjects. The recipient was "Old Kate," who earns her living by selling race cards at race meetings. One day "Old Kate" went to Buckingham Palace to inquire after the King's health. There she was photographed. The King in his sick room saw the picture in the newspapers and commanded a letter of thanks to be sent to her. The letter, written by an Equerry on Buckingham Palace note-paper, was handed to "Old Kate" at Kempton Park races, shortly after she had taken up her position. It was in the following terms:

"By Royal Command I am instructed to send you this letter. The King has seen from the newspapers that you came to the Palace to inquire how he was progressing in his illness. He wishes to send you his thanks and his deepest and kind regards."

The letter was addressed simply to "Old Kate," and as the authorities at Buckingham Palace were not aware of

DOGS TO BE VACCINATED NOW AGAINST DISTEMPER

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—Dog lovers will be glad to learn that the Medical Research Council has admitted the justification of the claim made for the new vaccine against distemper.

This vaccine was discovered by Dr. Laidlaw and F. W. Dunkin after years of research work at the Mill Hill Laboratory, and there can be no doubt as to its value to dog-owners, breeders, and fanciers. Even more important are its potentialities, since it has been perfected along lines that may eventually lead to far-reaching results in the prevention and treatment of measles, influenza, and other human diseases. Research is to be pursued vigorously to that end, as it is the view commonly held by medical men that these ailments are caused by a germ son minute as to be untraceable save in its poisonous manifestations, and it has now been definitely established that distemper in dogs is due to such a germ.

A veterinary surgeon, who has taken part in the investigations that have terminated so successfully, emphasizes that the vaccine is a preventive of distemper and not a cure for it. It has proved successful in tests upon no fewer than 1,500 dogs.

There will be no delay in providing the vaccine, which it is hoped to place at the disposal of the public shortly; but it will be costly to produce, as it has to be taken from the dogs themselves, and it will only be obtainable from a medical man or a veterinary surgeon.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—If we do not know all about de-rating it is not the fault of Neville Chamberlain. The House of Commons has probably never heard a clearer exposition of a difficult and complicated subject than that given by Mr. Chamberlain of his De-rating Bill.

For over two hours he addressed the House in explanation and defence of his scheme and at the end of this masterly performance he was congratulated by all parties.

What is still more extraordinary was that this long exposition was not read, but delivered as a speech. Mr. Chamberlain had the heads of his statement written down and no doubt he had more copious notes in reserve had his memory failed him or had he lost the train of his thoughts, but he never had occasion to resort to long memoranda.

He has the gift of lucidity which was enjoyed in such a supreme degree by his father. He has also inherited his father's looks and his father's voice. Any old Parliamentarian coming suddenly into the House might well have thought that Joseph Chamberlain was again speaking from the Treasury Bench.

Neville's half brother, Sir Austen, is far less reminiscent of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and now that he has taken to spectacles and abandoned the monocle he has little or nothing to remind us outwardly of his great father. Sir Austen, however, has inherited more of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's diplomatic methods than his father. Mr. Neville Chamberlain who, as a rule, is content to answer his critics rather than attempt at the same time to confound them. There is no doubt but that the De-rating Bill will be through, although a good many awkward points will arise during its passage. It remains to be seen to what extent it is valuable as an electioneering asset.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—Never, probably, in all his world tours, has the Prince of Wales enjoyed a holiday so free from the trammels of public life as he spent on the shores of Lake Albert, while he was the guest of Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda. It is learned here now that the Prince has had time to turn around since his return.

Even Inspector Burt, of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, whose duty it is to accompany the Prince, was left behind on this occasion and for some part of the time the Prince was in the wilds with only one companion, Captain Salmon, Game Warden of the district. From the time the party reached their camp on the high ground to the north-west of the lake all distinctions of rank were dropped and the Prince, wearing safari kit, consisting of tunic, khaki trousers and tunic shaped shirt,

became one of a happy group of comrades entering wholeheartedly into the many jokes the members of the group played upon one another.

Nicknames were the order of the day and the Prince used them as freely as anyone else, one which made an especial appeal to him being that borne by Captain Salmon. In Swahili, all fish is "samaki," and so Captain Salmon is naturally known by that name to the natives.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—Many clubs in the West End of London are finding it necessary once again to waive their entrance fees or to reduce their subscriptions in order to attract and hold their membership.

This, however, does not apply to the leading social or political clubs. The institutions affected are the smaller and lesser known clubs which draw their membership from the political, literary, and sporting worlds. It does not mean that those withdrawing their membership from these clubs do not remain clubmen. They are really pluralists in club membership and because of financial stringency, due to the state of trade and the Stock Exchange, are finding it necessary to cut down expenses. Just as a man who has two cars gives up one, so the man with four clubs may give up one or two of them.

It has been estimated that there are between 3,500 and 4,000 men who each belong to three or four of the West End clubs.

Political clubs seem to be doing well, and even the National Liberal Club is not short of members. Nor is the Athenaeum, which with 1,400 members has a long waiting list and is certainly not thinking of cutting down its dues. The Carlton Club is as flourishing as ever and its entrance fee and subscription remain the same. The Royal Automobile has 17,000 members and finds no difficulty in obtaining a ten guinea entrance fee and another ten as subscription.

Nevertheless, there is a decline in club life generally, mainly due to the fact that membership does not confer the same social prestige as formerly, and in part to the advent of the motor car which enables moneyed people to live at less expense some distance from London.

NEARLY BILLION HERRING TAKEN IN YARMOUTH CATCH

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—The recent gales deprived the public of that harvest of cheap herrings which seemed probable three weeks ago. Because of the storm, East Coast fishermen remained in port rather than run the risk of losing gear in the heavy seas.

It must have been tantalizing to the fishermen to know that the end of the finest harvest for years was passing out of reach, but they have now the satisfaction of knowing that profits already earned are safe. At least 840,000 herrings were landed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft after the beginning of September. Over 630,000 barrels of cured fish have been picked up largely for the Baltic markets, and 140,000,000 fish have been exported, fresh or loosely packed in salt. All this makes a very satisfactory tally for the fishermen.

This season they landed as much fish in five weeks as usually is caught in two months.

Perhaps if returns from the home market had been more secure fishing would have been continued in spite of rough weather, but distributors did not encourage the fleets to take the chance. Retailers could give no assurance that if they got heavy supplies they would be able to sell them, and their plea was that a public much used to high prices is suspicious that fish suddenly offered cheap is inferior. As a fact, the herring catches this year have been exceptionally good in quality. The proportion of six and seven-year-old fish taken has been extraordinary. No one can suggest an explanation for this. It is another of those many mysteries about the herring which baffle scientists.

Wing slots, which are the greatest

post-war aeronautical invention, give the pilot lateral control after his machine has lost flying speed. A machine not fitted with wing slots becomes laterally uncontrollable when it stalls and tends to fall into a spin. A large number of private aircraft owners are having their machines fitted with slots. The extra cost is only about £15. The aeroplanes in which the Prince of Wales flies are both fitted with slots.

The problems of protecting the aeroplane pilot against cold and of supplying him with oxygen are assuming increasing importance, as aircraft are built capable of flying at even greater and greater heights. Above 23,000 feet, even on the hottest day, the pilot's breath freezes as it condenses, and forms ice on his face mask and oxygen breathing apparatus. It was thus that the oxygen apparatus of the French pilot, Lemoigne, was thrown out of action at nearly 30,000 feet during his recent attempt to break the world's altitude record. Lemoigne lost consciousness, but regained it after his machine had dived steeply for some 20,000 feet.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—The Air Ministry state that the majority of fatal accidents involving private aircraft owners and Flying Club members since January, this year, have been due to stalling. Out of a total of thirteen accidents, six were due to this cause, and four of these were fatal to the occupants of the machine.

Only one fatal accident can be attributed to each of the following causes: Rash flying, racing, inexperienced aerobatics, or carelessness. Examination of the attendant circumstances shows that, in all probability, every one of the accidents due to stalling would have been prevented if the aeroplanes had been fitted with wing slots.

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Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—Important in Great Britain is the announcement of the formation of no fewer than ten new amalgamations or combines. The spirit of amalgamation is in the air in Great Britain. British firms are being compelled either to unite or to prevent price-cutting by pools and agreements. And the word that has come into common use to describe this tendency is rationalization.

There is a wide difference of opinion in Great Britain as to the meaning of rationalization. Originally it meant nothing more than amalgamation—in order to prevent competition. But it now coming to mean industrial efficiency and control of markets. British manufacturers do not like the phrase "scientific management." They have never adopted it. They are using the word rationalization instead but it is coming to mean the same thing.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—The fact that Sir Otto Bett's gift of £50,000 will enable the London hospitals to purchase only a little over four grammes of radium has led to renewed inquiry as to when the price of the precious metal may be expected to fall.

The London firm who act as sole agents in this country of the Belgian company which is the main source of supply announces that there is no prospect, so far as they are concerned, of any diminution in the price of radium in the near future. Radium is being sold at a fixed price of approximately £12,000 a gramme throughout the world.

It is pointed out, however, that the price of radium has decreased considerably in the past few years. Before it was stabilized at the present price about twelve months ago, radium cost nearly £3,000 a gramme more. The suggestion is being made that public institutions might be permitted to buy radium on some system of deferred payments. No sales have yet been made on that basis, but it is possible that sympathetic consideration would be given to any definite proposal made.

There is a good deal of curiosity as to the durability of radium. It has been freely stated that it will last for ever—and such a fascinating possibility is certainly attractive. A distinguished radiologist has proved that, as far as is humanly ascertainable, a given piece of radium will probably last for three thousand years. It has been calculated with some degree of confidence that after 1,600 years a piece of radium may be expected to have depreciated by about fifty per cent in radio-activity.

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There is a good deal of curiosity as to the durability of radium. It has been freely stated that it will last for ever—and such a fascinating possibility is certainly attractive. A distinguished radiologist has proved that, as far as is humanly ascertainable, a given piece of radium will probably last for three thousand years. It has been calculated with some degree of confidence that after 1,600 years a piece of radium may be expected to have depreciated by about fifty per cent in radio-activity.

Engine Stalling Cause Of Most Plane Deaths

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—The Air Ministry state that the majority of fatal accidents involving private aircraft owners and Flying Club members since January, this year, have been due to stalling. Out of a total of thirteen accidents, six were due to this cause, and four of these were fatal to the occupants of the machine.

Only one fatal accident can be attributed to each of the following causes: Rash flying, racing, inexperienced aerobatics, or carelessness. Examination of the attendant circumstances shows that, in all probability, every one of the accidents due to stalling would have been prevented if the aeroplanes had been fitted with wing slots.

Wing slots, which are the greatest

post-war aeronautical invention, give the pilot lateral control after his machine has lost flying speed. A machine not fitted with wing slots becomes laterally uncontrollable when it stalls and tends to fall into a spin. A large number of private aircraft owners are having their machines fitted with slots. The extra cost is only about £15. The aeroplanes in which the Prince of Wales flies are both fitted with slots.

The problems of protecting the aeroplane pilot against cold and of supplying him with oxygen are assuming increasing importance, as aircraft are built capable of flying at even greater and greater heights. Above 23,000 feet, even on the hottest day, the pilot's breath freezes as it condenses, and forms ice on his face mask and oxygen breathing apparatus. It was thus that the oxygen apparatus of the French pilot, Lemoigne, was thrown out of action at nearly 30,000 feet during his recent attempt to break the world's altitude record. Lemoigne lost consciousness, but regained it after his machine had dived steeply for some 20,000 feet.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—Important in Great Britain is the announcement of the formation of no fewer than ten new amalgamations or combines. The spirit of amalgamation is in the air in Great Britain. British firms are being compelled either to unite or to prevent price-cutting by pools and agreements. And the word that has come into common use to describe this tendency is rationalization.

There is a wide difference of opinion in Great Britain as to the meaning of rationalization. Originally it meant nothing more than amalgamation—in order to prevent competition. But it now coming to mean industrial efficiency and control of markets. British manufacturers do not like the phrase "scientific management." They have never adopted it. They are using the word rationalization instead but it is coming to mean the same thing.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—The fact that Sir Otto Bett's gift of £50,000 will enable the London hospitals to purchase only a little over four grammes of radium has led to renewed inquiry as to when the price of the precious metal may be expected to fall.

The London firm who act as sole agents in this country of the Belgian company which is the main source of supply announces that there is no prospect, so far as they are concerned, of any diminution in the price of radium in the near future. Radium is being sold at a fixed price of approximately £12,000 a gramme throughout the world.

It is pointed out, however, that the price of radium has decreased considerably in the past few years. Before it was stabilized at the present price about twelve months ago, radium cost nearly £3,000 a gramme more. The suggestion is being made that public institutions might be permitted to buy radium on some system of deferred payments. No sales have yet been made on that basis, but it is possible that sympathetic consideration would be given to any definite proposal made.

There is a good deal of curiosity as to the durability of radium. It has been freely stated that it will last for ever—and such a fascinating possibility is certainly attractive. A distinguished radiologist has proved that, as far as is humanly ascertainable, a given piece of radium will probably last for three thousand years. It has been calculated with some degree of confidence that after 1,600 years a piece of radium may be expected to have depreciated by about fifty per cent in radio-activity.

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Which Bell? All London Listens For Dread Tolling or Reassuring Booms

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—The two largest and most celebrated bells in all England are being listened to eagerly these days—they carry such different messages—and one always quiets the other.

So long as "Big Ben" in the tower of the House of Parliament continues to send out its brass, metallic voice—all is well. Laughter and gaiety are in order and the joy of the holiday season is undimmed.

But if the bell in St. Paul's Cathedral should boom out its mournful sound, then Britishers would take off their hats and walk softly. For the bell would tell them that the Angel of Death had visited the royal palace, and that King George of Britain finally had lost in his valiant battle with death.

Following a death in the royal palace, two messages are at once sent out—one to the custodians of Parliament House, who are told to muffle "Big Ben," and the other to the Lord Mayor from the Home Secretary, instructing him to make provision for the tolling of St. Paul's great bell. Its sound is seldom heard, but they all know what it is.

Thus when one bell rings, the other must always remain silent. Ordinarily "Big Ben" strikes out the hours, and is heard in thousands of British homes. The British Broadcasting Company sees to that. "Big Ben" is hung in the clock tower of the Parliament Houses, which shoots up straight into the air for 330 feet. The clock has four dials, each twenty-three feet square. The figures are two feet high and the minute hands are fourteen feet long.

"Big Ben" is a husky fellow, weighing thirteen and one-half tons. He was named after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was First Commissioner of Works in the Government at the time it was hung in the clock tower.

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London, Dec. 29.—Many clubs in the West End of London are finding it necessary once again to waive their entrance fees or to reduce their subscriptions in order to attract and hold their membership.

This, however, does not apply to the leading social or political clubs. The institutions affected are the smaller and lesser known clubs which draw their membership from the political, literary, and sporting worlds. It does not mean that those withdrawing their membership from these clubs do not remain clubmen. They are really pluralists in club membership and because of financial stringency, due to the state of trade and the Stock Exchange, are finding it necessary to cut down expenses. Just as a man who has two cars gives up one, so the man with four clubs may give up one or two of them.

It has been estimated that there are between 3,500 and 4,000 men who each belong to three or four of the West End clubs.

Political clubs seem to be doing well, and even the National Liberal Club is not short of members. Nor is the Athenaeum, which with 1,400 members has a long waiting list and is certainly not thinking of cutting down its dues. The Carlton Club is as flourishing as ever and its entrance fee and subscription remain the same. The Royal Automobile has 17,000 members and finds no difficulty in obtaining a ten guinea entrance fee and another ten as subscription.

Nevertheless, there is a decline in club life generally, mainly due to the fact that membership does not confer the same social prestige as formerly, and in part to the advent of the motor car which enables moneyed people to live at less expense some distance from London.

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A PAGE OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Fashions, Fads, Fancies and Home Life

Bouffant Frock Is Choice For Debut

Simplicity of Lines Symbolize Youth

By HENRI BENDEL

New York, Dec. 29.—Since the bouffant frock is essentially a costume for the youthful figure, it is the predominant choice of debutantes for their coming-out parties this year.

Winter modes, for the first time in years, differentiate between the gown created for the very young girl and those that best become the woman of gracious dignity befitting her added years.

That is one more reason for the bouffant's popularity. But, as a matter of fact, the bouffant needs no explanation. Somehow its lines symbolize youth. It is usually made of tulle, tulle or in some way achieves crisp freshness that suggests youth. Its very full-skirted grace seems a perfect interpretation of the gay, eager motions of youth.

DAINTY BODICE

Nothing is lovelier than a slender young figure in a dainty little bodice and full skirt. Nothing can be more demure, in a way, than a modestly cut bouffant frock.

This winter there are many media used in the execution of the bouffant from Paris. I prefer the faille tulle, that soft, exquisite tulle that retains the attribute of crispness, yet has a sweet softness about it that lends itself admirably to the bouffant.

Pink is an excellent color this season. The apricot shade perhaps is preferred to dawn pink. But all the real pinks have champions. Yellow has an unusual vogue this winter, which I attribute to the popularity of the sand tones in sports things, the sun-burned tendency, in other words. Blues are apt to be softer and deeper than turquoise. White is excellent and nothing is lovelier, to my way of thinking, than a young girl with rich coloring and eager, dancing eyes, clad in the right white frock.

The three bouffants I mention to-day show the complete diversity of styles the bouffant can take. Lanvin made them all, yet each has its own individuality.

Peplums, lingerie shoulder straps, unusual necklines, circular tiered skirts and side boxes are all incorporated in them, differently.

A soft peach colored tulle calls on the peplum for the inspiration of its skirt treatment, which has shirred double folds of the tulle used in step-downs from a very short peplum in front to a deep one in the rear. This gown has a modest little side



There is infinite variety in bouffant gowns this season. A peach faille tulle has a step-down peplum treatment and two side trains. (Right) A Nile green tulle has its girde embroidered on it in crystals and from the kerchief point side of the girde a long panel of tulle falls

train on both sides, hardly long enough to deserve the name. Its bodice has lingerie straps of silk and a girde of sparkling iridescent beads worked into the bodice.

CANARY YELLOW FAVORED

A canary yellow faille tulle combines with matching silk tulle to fashion a bouffant with an unusual tiered skirt theme. Its neckline, worked out in beads to simulate a collar with tie ends hanging down one side of the bodice, is irregular and very individual. This is an excellent cut for the deb with a pear shaped face, as it seems to set the unusual contour off perfectly. A bouffant bow of faille is attached on one side, ef-

fectively, with its ends trailing the floor.

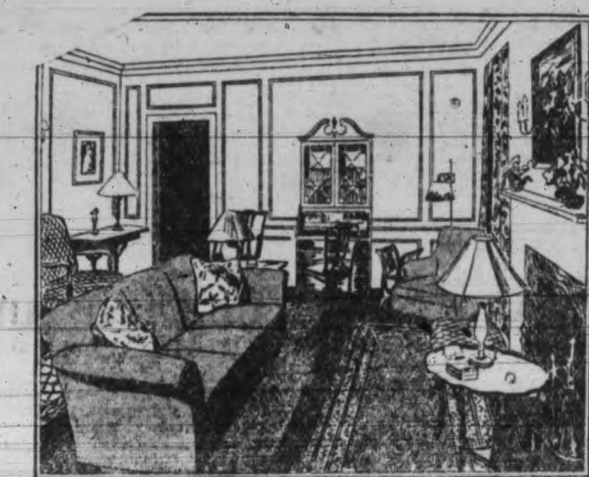
For the tall debutante a tiered tulle frock of just green should prove an excellent choice.

It adheres to the princess lines to hip-line, breaking the waist's length by a stunning sash and bow knot of hand-embroidered worked out in crystals. This crystal sash dips like a kerchief on one hip and from it a wide panel of the green tulle hangs to the floor.

The tiers slope very gently to the same side, giving a slightly irregular line, hardly noticeable, yet more graceful and flattering than abrupt straightness.

Think More, Spend Less In Making Homes Beautiful

Advises Noted Decorator



A Harmoniously Appointed Room Is the One Shown Above

By WILLIAM H. WILSON

Good looking homes are dependent for their beauty upon the thought put into them, not the money expended on them. Costly rooms with elaborate and over-ornate furniture frequently show less taste than tiny cottage rooms, in which harmony is the keynote.

It is an asset for the housewife to start planning her home, before she has a stick of furniture to put into it. Then she will not have rooms of which she is ashamed—on which the door is closed to guests.

Most important of all is the background. If a limited amount of money is available for decorating and for furniture, the first thought should be put on the background. The main pieces for the foreground can come later. The finish of the floors and ceilings, walls and woodwork must be suitable and harmonious. Once these things

are satisfactory, the lines of the furniture, and the color in the room will begin to adjust themselves.

A room in which simple furniture, designed with good lines, though it be made of pine or cherry, is cheerfully arranged as to the complete ensemble, is far better than an ill-assorted combination of hodge-podge pieces of expensive furniture, whose lines lack harmony, and whose colors fight with each other.

Different periods may be combined, but they must harmonize. Spanish furniture is popular to-day, but it should not be combined with Colonial; however, Colonial designs and contemporary English and Provincial French models would adjust themselves nicely.

Beautiful rooms, then, must be carefully planned, and every corner must make a pleasant picture, while fitting into the scheme of the whole.

ing exactly the evening dress and sparsely trimmed with gold or silver kid reigns supreme, but you still see gold and silver kid sandals and a few lame evening shoes. Large crystal buckles are also seen but have become perhaps a wee bit ordinary. Gold or silver heels and trimming are sometimes seen on black or beige satin slippers and it is said that we shall see the return of the bronze kid shoe.

Political Fashion

Reporter: "Are you thinking of divorcing your husband?"

Movie Actress: "Well, you might quote me as saying that I'm bolting my marriage."

Catered Look

If you want your cup cakes to have fluted edges, like real catered ones, slip paper baking cups into the tins and pour your batter into them. They peel off easily when the cake is done.

Housewife—Why, Mary what do you mean by looking through the keyhole?

Maid—Well, I—er—er—was dusting, and I thought I'd look and see if there was any cobwebs in it, mum.

There is a family in San Pedro, California, in which the male tendency is so strong that for four generations no daughter has been born, although there have been thirty-five sons.

PATTERNS MODERNISTIC

For the severely tailored sports suit, she shows scarves and bags of beautiful Rodier jerseys in unusual modernistic patterns almost impossible to describe. Blue and white, grey and white, brown, beige or mixtures of red, black and grey are among the predominating color schemes. The scarves are about a yard long, most of them cut on the bias, and the bags to match are very simple in design but bearing the finished look of all well-made articles. Gloves for morning wear are always practical, the sacques or "one-button" style being equally good, but hand-stitched all-ways.

It is in her afternoon ensembles that Alexandrine excels and nothing more delicately feminine could be found than her scarves of three shades of taffetas with deft incrustations or her model made of two different kinds of gold lame mixed with red and black crepe de Chine. She also has an extensive collection of velvet handkerchiefs points in unusual colorings.

The smartest wear in bags for afternoon is undoubtedly the black suede with an ornate jeweled clasp or ornament. They are, indeed, to be smaller than last year's and while the small pouch shape is fashionable the medium-sized envelope bag is considered very smart. There are also some very smart suede bags in grey and beige but for the smart woman nothing equals a black afternoon bag, as she usually wears black shoes.

When a jeweled vanity-case is not carried Paris has decreed that the newest evening bag should be made of crepe de Chine printed in an all-over design, this design being picked out in gold or silver thread or even both to lend it the necessary ornate look. The latest idea is to use gold and silver cord in place of the usual straps and the newest bag frames have a double loop through which this is passed.

SHOES MORE SEVERE

Strass jewelry has replaced the ubiquitous pearl necklace, but good taste demands that the workmanship be good. Shoes for day wear have assumed a much more severe character than last year. The box-heel shoe for sports wear or the two-strap style prevail. The choice in afternoon shoes is the more or less intricately worked opera pump. Or a great range of fancy sandals, either of black patent leather or a combination of some reptile skin and the patent.

The crepe de Chine slipper matches

are satisfactory, the lines of the furniture, and the color in the room will begin to adjust themselves.

In spite of her natural handicap, being born with one hand, Mary Rainey, eighteen, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., can type forty-two words a minute. Students of average ability, with two hands to use attain about thirty-five words a minute.

ROYAL WEDDING SETS PACE IN FASHION PARADE

Manville-Bernadotte Affair Proves Wise Choice of Either Black Or White For Formal Wear



Pictured above from left to right are Miss Eleanor S. Whitney, Miss Mary Louise Burke and Mrs. Edward P. Botsford

By BETSY SCHUYLER

New York, Dec. 29.—The Manville-Bernadotte wedding set new high levels of magnificence and splendor in entertainment, which is quite fitting, considering the international affair it was, with the lovely Estelle Manville, the first American girl to marry into a royal family that actually works at its profession.

The guests rose to the occasion with gorgeous attire—colorful gowns and gleaming jewels—that had a perfect setting in the illuminated floral decorations of the Manville home at Pleasantville.

Black or white, either a good answer to what to choose for formal occasions, was chosen by many. Countess Mat-sone-Bernadotte wore a gorgeous crystal-embroidered white gown and gems that held the gaze. Countess Elsa chose a pink, exquisitely brocaded in gold, cut on princess lines. Mrs. John McEntee Bowman's smart little black hat had a diamond pin for decoration that was repeated on the black velvet and eeri real lace frock.

If olive oil is added to the water when washing linoleum, there will be no danger of those articles becoming hard and "felled." Use a tablespoonful of oil to every gallon of water.

Add a tablespoonful of paraffin to the water when washing linoleum. This removes stains and helps to preserve the linoleum.

A torch has been devised that can cut steel in a sunken ship at any depth.

GLEAMING PANNIE VELVET

Black velvet, not the transparent, but the lovely gleaming panne velvet variety, is on the up and up socially. Even the debs love it. Cynthia Quimby wore a lovely ensemble of it, with an egg-shell colored satin blouse at a rehearsal of the Bal Kugnot at the Ritz Carlton. Lunching at the same hotel I saw Eleanor Pleck in a black velvet frock with an irregular neckline, dipping-side panels and a sapphire belt buckle for decoration.

Red moire was chosen by several debs at a dance at the Savoy Plaza. Eleanor S. Whitney's lipstick red moire gown had a pert organ-pleated bustle, with a side train that she carried over her arm charmingly, when dancing. She wore, with it, some of the new royal liard slippers piped in the red of her gown and buttoned with a jewel.

Side trains, in fact, are quite popular. Modelling at a fashion show for sweet charity, held at the Savoy Plaza, Mrs. Edward P. Botsford showed a stunningly cut white brocaded gown, with a tremendously full and long side train, cut in one with the black

section of the gown. The other side dipped, but only to high-shoe length.

Tiered skirts are very good right now, especially if they happen to be of cobwebby lace of a soft down pink the fabric of an afternoon frock. Mary Burke wore at a party at her home. It had a curious little dipping berth that looked like a cape collar, only it capped only one sleeve. Her slippers were stunningly modern, pink reptilian skin with gold and black insets.

The evening ensemble never could be lovelier than one Mrs. Howard Klam-Pell wore, the bouffant gown of Chartreuse taffeta with a knotted bow of velvet, orchid lined, and the dolman of darker green velvet lined with the chartreuse and with a Queen Elizabeth ruff collar of the lighter tone.

Gay Autumn colors invade the ballroom now, especially browns with a live tone in them. At a dinner party the former Ambassador Gerard gave at the Ritz there were three brown chiffon gowns, one tawny gold and one rust red, with gold embroidery.

ENSEMBLE THEME BORNE OUT IN ACCESSORIES OF ATTIRE

Odd Additions to Feminine Dress Must Strike Note of Harmony



Paris accessories are distinctive. (1) Worth fashions a yellow and black sports kerchief. (2) A Jenny afternoon or dinner bracelet is of gold metal handsomely wrought and studded with lapis lazuli. (3) An off-white georgette collar and tie give a charming lingerie touch of Redfern green velvet frock. (4) One of Jean Patou's black reindeer "pochettes" has an artistic fastening of onyx and circles of brilliants. (5) A pair of Juliette black satin pumps has a modernistic trim, silver edged. (6) Polka dots of velvet, picked out in strass, decorate the chiffon scarf, suede gloves of a new accessory-ensemble from Alexandrine. There is a suede bag included in the ensemble.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The most intricate and intrinsic part of woman's dress is undoubtedly the accessories she is called upon to wear.

Gone are the happy days when bags and shoes were about the only details we really had to worry about. Now there are scarves, buttonholes, jewelry, without counting handkerchiefs, perfume and other oddments carried in a woman's bag.

Alexandrine, the renowned glove maker, has a new accessory-ensemble from Alexandrine. There is a suede bag included in the ensemble.

YOUR CHILDREN

by Olive Roberts Barton

©1928 by NEA Service, Inc.

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

Should children wear socks in Winter?

The matter cannot be disposed of with a word. There is no yes or no. The old adage, "What is one man's food may be another man's poison," is just about as true of socks. There are children who can stand them and then again there are many who cannot.

There must figure in the matter also the question of where you live and what kind of Winters you have.

Then again, there are socks and socks and socks.

But this much I am going to quote directly from an authority who knows: "The habit of permitting young children to wear short socks when the temperature is well toward freezing contravenes all the ordinary rules of health. It would be just as reasonable to send a child out in cold weather with bare arms as it is to send him out with the calves of his legs exposed. It is difficult to reconcile such a custom with reasonable prudence."

Isn't that explanation enough? And yet in it there is not absolute prohibition. Note that she says—I quote a woman doctor—"young" children. And "short" socks. And "near-freezing" weather.

There has been considerable improvement in the weight and length of

socks manufactured for children. We have borrowed the English idea of making them of warm soft worsteds, knee-length, with turn-down cuffs, that can be turned up over bare knees on bitter days.

I should always put leggings on "little" children. But when a child is older, all things being favorable, I don't see the necessity for putting good ensemble socks in the discard.

What I should discard for Winter are the inadequately short frocks for little girls that leave a vast expanse of thigh and knee exposed to Winter winds. Even under a coat they are not healthful. Coats are often too short, too. Short clothes for children in Summer are fine but they can be too short in Winter for safety and comfort.

New imported sports suits—the kind that will go to Palm Beach—show orange sweaters with white, tan, cream or brown suits. Orange sweaters, in fact, promise tremendous vogue.

Electric light globes that are discolored can be cleaned by soaking an hour in warm water with soda or borax in it. Then put them into fresh warm water with a little ammonia and wash well with a cloth.

The tired housewife will feel much refreshed if she can lie down a half hour afternoons before dinner. Put a cloth dipped in witch hazel over the eyes and they will be rested and brightened visibly.

ONE-HANDED, SPEEDS TYPEWRITER



In spite of her natural handicap, being born with one hand, Mary Rainey, eighteen, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., can type forty-two words a minute. Students of average ability, with two hands to use attain about thirty-five words a minute.

Comments On Current Literature

An Alberta Rancher Writes a Romance of Western Farmer's Life

By PROFESSOR W. T. ALLISON

CHARLES W. PATTERSON, like R. J. C. Stead and Frederick Phillips Grove, is able to write a story of the prairie country without introducing Indians, silent, strong men or red-cloaked mounties.

In his first work of fiction, "Fruits of the Earth," this Calgary editor bows to the convention by introducing a low story, but we feel that his main interest is in depicting the joys and sorrows of the tiller of the soil in Western Canada.

No one is better qualified to speak on this theme than Mr. Patterson. He is a farmer and has seen the remarkable development of agriculture in the prairie provinces. Born in Denmark, he was educated in England, and came to Canada in 1887. He was a homesteader in Manitoba, where he obtained his first taste of pioneering life.

In addition to being a successful farmer, he has had some experience of politics, for he was first Deputy-Minister of Agriculture under the old Territorial Government. Many years ago he removed to Alberta, where he built up a large ranch. At present his farming operations cover 25,000 acres, and for many years he has been publisher of the *Farmer and Ranch Review* of Calgary. Believing that the greatest problem facing the people of Canada to-day is the question of immigration and colonization, Mr. Patterson has written this story not only with the purpose of revealing the difficulties and rewards of farming in Western Canada to those of us who are not on the land, but with the larger intent of acquainting people in the United States and in Europe with actual conditions and opportunities for those who are lifting up their eyes to the last great West.

ANXIETIES AND DIFFICULTIES OF THE FARMER

"Fruits of the Earth" is, therefore, what might be called a tenderly novel. But, unlike many works wherein the author's purpose is manifest, there is no juggling with facts in these pages. Mr. Patterson contrives a very happy ending, but he does not palter with truth. He narrates the fortunes of Dick Anstruther, a young Englishman who, after his aged father and mother and his comely young sister to the foothill country in Alberta. Dick's father, who is a retired civil service official in the Old Country, has enough money to enable the family to buy a section of land and to purchase a cow and a hired man in Alberta. Before the war, he is able, when released from the army in 1916 on account of a lame foot, to take hold of the new enterprise with understanding born of previous experience. He is prudent enough to irrigate part of his land and manages to get a crop of alfalfa. When drought spoils his big acreage of wheat, Mr. Patterson frankly points out the things that may happen on a Western farm to upset even the best-laid plans. A case in point is Dick Anstruther's hard luck in purchasing a big lot of cattle when prices are high and later having to shoulder a heavy loss when the market drops out of the market. Half damage is another disappointment. At the bank and his financing is described in an interesting chapter. But Dick wins through several hard seasons; becomes interested in politics, runs for Parliament, is elected and becomes a Minister in the farmers' Government of Alberta. In winning his wife he has also to face times of seeming defeat and even a more difficult struggle than his friend, Aleck Scott, in the courtship and winning of Mary Anstruther.

THE JOB OF CUTTING-OUT IS DESCRIBED

The plot of this story is fairly simple, the characters are few and the style has no literary flourishes. Mr. Patterson has been too long an editor to indulge in anything but straightforward and elemental emotions. While his low diction and elemental emotions, especially scenes of the question when Mary is driving the plow, they are not prolonged in the style of the psychological novel of to-day, and we feel all the time that the author is anxious to get on with the next chapter to describe the coming of a chinook or a heated argument in a farmers' local.

Whenever Mr. Patterson writes about cattle, we read the words of one who speaks with authority. Take, for example, his description of the visit of Dick Anstruther and his young neighbor, Wesley Burdett, to the Bar X Ranch for the purpose of buying a herd. The job of "cutting-out" is explained as follows: "Wesley at once discarded all animals in low condition, on the grounds that they were probably bad 'doers' or suffered from some digestive defects. This was quickly accomplished, and the cattle were then through a gate into an adjoining corral. Then the expert work commenced—the rejection of cattle on bad conformation. Wesley showed considerable skill in spotting undesirable individuals. Some were too leggy, others were sick behind the shoulders or lacking in heart girth. After a couple of hours of careful weeding out, the cinder and fifty head of the contract called for remained, and Wesley announced that, while he would have liked to cut a few more, the final selection was a fine average lot, and the buyers, which had been more severely scrutinized than the steers, would make a splendid foundation for a breeding herd."

THE COMING OF THE WARM CHINOOK

In another interesting passage Mr. Patterson describes the relief with which Alberta cattle welcome a chinook wind. "For days, while the winter storms would blow, they would barely leave the grateful shelter to fill their bellies from the well-stocked feed racks. This was the sort of weather that took the beef off the herd. The intense cold, which generally followed these winter tempests, did not mend matters much. It was an anxious time for the stockman."

"But when a cold spell reached its climax and the snow crunched most loudly under the ice-encrusted hoofs, the calm, bitter morning air, clouds would often begin to form over the mountain tops in the west. Presently they would darken and rise, displaying a narrow expanse of clear sky between the snowy crests of the Rocky Mountains and the black clouds above. A thrice welcome chinook! The cattle, sniffing the air, sense the coming of the warm blast from the balmy Pacific. They toss their heads and the playfully lock horns or hook each other. The cattleman, casting appraising eyes over his dwindling haystacks, wends his way to the house with the cheerful news that a 'chinook' is coming. The cold spell finally breaks before the

blustering westerly gale, the snow melts upon the hilltop, and man and beast, once more relieved of the physical strain of maintaining animal heat against the intense cold which has held the prairies in its unmerciful grip for so many anxious days, resume their normal lives."

IN PRAISE OF IRRIGATION

There must be irrigation ditches on some of Mr. Patterson's sunny acres, and we can imagine that in a dry summer he has rejoiced over the green area as heartily as a palmist poet over an oasis in the desert. Else he would not have had his hero purchase a section in a district where water could be laid on by using the Windigo Creek. Read this contrast between drought and smiling fertility: "The drought seemed endless. Old-timers assured him that never in the history of the district had they experienced so long a rainless period. The prairie was yellow and the grain crops were at last succumbing to the absence of rain. Puny heads were forming on straw five to six inches long, too short to be cut with the binder. Some crops were hardly worth saving with labor at prohibitive prices. Wesley and Dick decided to cut the grain with the mowing machine and rake it into windrows, in the hope of saving enough to supply seed for the following year."

"But the irrigated land was a sight to gladden the heart. The alfalfa made a splendid stand and cut four tons to the acre. The green feed had grown to mammoth proportions—in some cases it reached to Dick's shoulders. He decided to ripen fifty acres of oats, which threshed a hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. At the end of the season he found himself with two hundred tons of alfalfa, three hundred tons of green feed and almost six thousand bushels of oats, which, by that time, had advanced to a most satisfactory price."

THE CONQUEST OF THE WILDERNESS

I conclude this review by quoting the noble praise of life in our new country by one who has himself battled with every difficulty and has reaped success: "Drought, the arch-enemy of the farmer, may visit the land. Locusts and other plagues may prey on his broad acres. At first he bows his head in dejection and gloom. But the fighting spirit prevails and failure he gradually learns how to foil the dire calamities that beset him from time to time. Yes, life on the soil is a battle royal and victory crowns the efforts of the undaunted. Each lonely homestead has its own tale of romance, comedy—aye, and of tragedy. The conquest of the wilderness is a task of many wrecked hopes and ambitions. But it is all in a day's work. Where men fail ingloriously, others come and take up the unfinished tasks. And even the human failure contributes his bit, pitifully, to the grand scheme of things. It is the making of a new country."

Valuable Manuscripts Come West Across Ocean

The manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" will not lack company now that it has become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

In the Pierpont Morgan collection, which occupies a beautiful little building of white marble next door to Mr. Morgan's town-house in New York, there are already many original and valuable manuscripts. Here is the little locked volume of Sir Walter Scott's "Journal." And here are the original manuscripts of Charles Lamb's famous essay on "Roast Pig," Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" and "A Christmas Carol," Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," Du Maurier's "Trilby," and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," as well as the manuscript of "The Rose and the Ring," which Thackeray wrote for a sick child and illustrated himself.

A Philadelphia collector has the manuscript of Lamb's "Dream Children," and another collector in that city has what is probably the best hoard of Kiplingiana in the world.

The late Pierpont Morgan gave \$2,200 for the manuscript of "Captains Courageous," which is in the Morgan collection.

New York has a first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and the manuscript warrant for Bunyan's arrest. And as the market for this kind of possession rises higher and higher, presumably the stream of literary immigrants will continue to flow in the direction of America.

Children's Book Exhibit Draws Crowd of 5,000

More than 4,000 educators and students of education at Columbia University and nearly 1,000 pupils from Horace Mann and Lincoln Demonstration Schools viewed the exhibit of children's books and textbooks, which covered a central and a half, on display at Teachers' College, Columbia University. The exhibit of more than 1,000 volumes closed its week's run yesterday. It was the first children's book exhibit presented at the college.

Many took advantage of the opportunity to get first-hand knowledge of the first and second editions of the famous McGuffey's Reader, resurrected for the occasion. Many old German children's texts, with pictures, also featured the exhibits in the textbook division.

The child's book section of the exhibit traced the evolution of children's stories. Many of the manuscripts dated from the eighteenth century. A reprint of "Goody Two-Shoes," said to be among the first works printed by John Neagberry, first publisher of children's books, held the place of honor. Special editions of "Peter Pan," "Robin Hood," "Tom Thumb," "Mother Goose," "Aesop's Fables," "Mother Hubbard and Her Dog," and many another old favorite were included in the collection gathered by the educators of Teachers' College.

DADDIES COME INTO THEIR OWN

It is a curious fact that mothers, as regards textbooks dealing with the management of their families, have had it all their own way. Now, however, we are to have "On Being a Father," by E. M. and K. M. Walker, which Jonathan Cape is to give us and for which C. Delisle Burns has written a preface. At the same time, one firm is to publish "For Fathers."

Literary Notes

A DEBATE that is very enjoyable but does not seem to get you anywhere is "Do We Agree?" This is a report of a set-to between George Bernard Shaw and G. K. Chesterton, the subject being "Socialism." Mr. Hilaire Belloc was chairman and his introduction of the two warriors gives the reader some idea of the gauzy character of the whole debate—"I do not know what Mr. Chesterton is going to say. If I did I would not say it for them. I vaguely gather from what I have heard that they are going to try to discover a principle—whether men should be free to possess private means, as Mr. Shaw, as Mr. Chesterton, a publisher's hack, I could tell them, or should be like myself, I could tell them, what I think. At any rate, they are going to debate this sort of thing. You are about to listen. I am about to sneer."

"The Crippled Lady of Peribonka," the last book which James Oliver Curwood wrote before his death last year, is a romance of the Maria Chaudelaine. Peribonka is a little French-Canadian village which nestles in the shore of the glorious Peribonka River, four miles above Lake St. John. In the St. John Basin, in the province of Quebec, though it is situated on the edge of the Northern wilderness, Peribonka is so old that the ghosts of Roberval's men haunt it, and Roberval entered the country in the days of Cartier. The characters are a wealthy young Englishman, his wife and a young man, a hunter and a trapper. The story tells how a woman found happiness through a great sacrifice and how a man and a girl found romance through a great adventure. It is a worthy climax to Curwood's remarkably successful literary career.

Nelson Antrim Crawford, author of "A Man of Learning," a portrait biography of a college professor, which he wrote in his spirit of satire, finds that his portrait is so convincing that it is commonly accepted as serious biography. One reader wrote to him from New Jersey that a copy of the book which he had obtained from the local public library (where it was catalogued as biography) bore marginal criticisms written by a previous reader, among them the following: "This is an unconsciously amusing history of a weak-minded prig by a prig."

Sir J. M. Barrie's birthplace in Kerriemuir and the washhouse adjoining which was the distinguished playwright's first theatre, have been sold. The purchaser is Major R. D. Lauder, a London financier, who is a border Scot. The property will be endowed and will thus remain intact. In publishing the play of "Peter Pan," Sir James revealed the secret that the old washhouse was the original little house that the Lost Boys built in the Never Land for Wendy.

Professor Watson Kirkconnell, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, whose new work, "European Regies," I reviewed some weeks ago, has received over a score of enthusiastic letters of appreciation from savants in Holland, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Finland and Portugal. Among English scholars who have written to compliment him on his unique work are the following: Professor Gilbert Murray, Dr. Robert Bridges, poet Laureate; Professor George Gordon of Oxford, Dr. Douglas Hyde, Dr. J. W. Mackail, John Drinkwater and John Galsworthy.

One of the first Christmas greetings to reach me this season is a dainty brochure containing a handful of interesting poems by my friend, Anne C. Dalton, the Vancouver poet. The title is "The Call of the Carillon." Although this booklet has been issued for private circulation, I feel sure that Mrs. Dalton will not be wroth if I quote her lovely tribute to Vancouver.

The Beloved City

There where green-jeweled fingers of the sea Laid on the shining shoulders of the land Show where all beauty and enchantment be.

There where twin-towers hoary heads command A frozen crown of foam-crowned peaks And level sea-larks crouch in golden sand.

There, where a voice, a new-born nation speaks And where the island's heart is hidden deep, There lies the lovely land the wanderer seeks!

There shines Vancouver—rose and emerald gem—Set on the slender fingers of the sea, Bragging and wholehearted in their pride, There would the tired and homeless wanderer bide.

W. T. A.

Early Americana Now Bringing High Prices

Three thousand dollars was paid by Reeve Schley for two notable compilations of Americana at the first session of the library sale of Judge Harman Yerkes of Doylestown, Pa., in the American Art Galleries. He got for \$1,900 B. F. Stevens' facsimile of manuscripts in European archives relating to America from 1773 to 1783. Only 200 copies were issued of the original work, which contained portraits of persons eminent in the period.

The offering was extra-illustrated with seventy autograph letters, notes and documents, 400 portraits, 212 views and forty-two maps, many of them rare, enlarging the work to twenty-five crimson levant volumes. The companion purchase, at \$1,700, was "American Statesmen," edited by John T. Morse Jr., two series of forty volumes, each volume containing an autograph letter or document by the subject of the biography.

L. R. Hoover got a memorial edition of the works of Balzac for \$525. J. P. Horne bought Gabriel Weiss' edition of the works of Mark Twain for \$600, a London 1800 edition of Tasso, the binding painted with a portrait of Tasso, two views of Florence and one of the harbor of Genoa, for \$725, and a history of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in three volumes, the covers painted with views of St. Paul's, St. Dunstan's and Lambeth Palace, for \$625. Mrs. F. Henderson bought a set of Conrad's works, with the author's autograph, for \$500.

W. M. Hill got a set of first editions of Fielding for \$1,450. Thomas F. Madigan paid \$750 for a French history compiled by the Societe des Militaires et de Gens de Lettres, covering wars in which France was engaged from the middle of the sixteenth century through the career of Napoleon, extra-illustrated with many portraits and views and filling thirty-six volumes. The session brought \$20,713 for 109 books.

Some Tragic Letters From the Death House

WHAT men in prison write about, men whose minds have time to work and whose words are sharpened by enforced leisure—that is revealed in this startling and tragic book called "The Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti." Nothing that has been written so far about that famous case—neither the books of the evidence nor the novel by Upton Sinclair—carries the conviction of these simple, protesting letters, expressed in the quaint English of men who acquired most of the tongue in prison.

"Everything is against me," wrote Bartolomeo Vanzetti in his first statement to Governor Fuller, "my race, my opinions and my humble occupation." But when the international committee collected his letters, and the few written by Sacco, they found something more powerful than the arguments of defense counsel. The letters will be read and reread. For many they will mark the beginning of an intelligent curiosity about the strange case of these two men, who died convicted of murder in the State of Massachusetts.

Sacco could not write English when he was arrested, but learned in prison. Vanzetti studied diligently, and became a prolific correspondent, writing every night in his cell until the lights were extinguished. Like all self-revelations, these letters reveal how men grope to understand the why and wherefore of life and its conventions—Sacco, a Sicilian, and Vanzetti, an Italian, they were being persecuted by a capitalist state for their political beliefs. And when matters had dragged along for seven years Vanzetti was certain that they would be executed, because, he explained to his friends, that was the only way the "conscience" of Massachusetts could justify itself.

Vanzetti writes about himself in his quaint English: "I did not spit a drop of blood or steal a cent in all my life. A little knowledge of the past, a sorrowful experience of the life itself has given to me some ideas very different from those of many other human beings. I preached, I worked. I wished with all my faculties that the social wealth would belong to very many creatures, so well as it was the fruit of the work of all. But this did not mean robbery for a man of the soul, do not mean robbery for a man of light, spirit of sacrifice, ideas, conscience, instincts. It need more conscience, more hope, more goodness. And all this blessed things can be seeded, sowed, grown up in the heart of man in many ways, but not by robbery and murder for robbery."

The temptation to quote his simple expressions comes with every page; everywhere he writes such phrases as "My heart is the tabernacle in which my mother and she was brave, lives." Whereas Sacco, slowly picking his way in a foreign tongue, speaks of "the friends and comrades that we love and loved." He has none of the eloquence of his friend Vanzetti, who had been a speaker before anarchist meetings.

The international committee which sponsors this book is composed of Benedetto Croce, John Dewey, Theodore Dreiser, Maxine Gorke, Horace M. Kallen, Sinclair Lewis, Norman Holland, Bertrand Russell, H. G. Wells and Stefan Zweig. An impressive list of names and not likely to remain as silent as most honorary committees. Mr. Wells, for one, has already introduced Sacco and Vanzetti into his book, "Mr. Bletsworthy on Rampole Island." And within a few weeks have come "Boston," a novel by Upton Sinclair dealing with the Sacco and Vanzetti case, and the Outlook articles: whereas the evidence, in six big volumes, published by Henry Holt and Company, is being placed at the disposal of special students.

THE EMINENT VICTORIANS

Slowly but surely the eminent Victorians are all being reissued. The latest, but not the least, is Lord Lytton. Michael Sadlier is now engaged in the preparation of a character study of Bulwer which he hopes to have ready early next year. Mr. Sadlier has the approval and has been promised the help of the present Lord Lytton, and he is searching for letters and diaries written by or relating to his subject that have not yet been published. Mr. Lytton Strachey, whose book on Victoria started this not unwelcome revival seven years ago, has gone further back into history for his new work. After many delays, there will be published "Elizabeth and Essex" some time next month. Elizabeth's love affair with the Earl of Essex, when she was no longer young, dominates the book, but there are also many interesting and picturesque portraits of lesser people, and history is once more made intensely human in the genuine Strachey style.

EUGENIE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AT LAST

The autobiography of Empress Eugenie, which was forbidden by Napoleon III, and which has been awaited for many years, will soon be published by Harpers in the form of intimate confidences given by the empress to Maurice Paléologue, French historian and diplomat, author of "Cavour." The book will be called "The Tragic Empress." In 1901, Empress Eugenie sent for Paléologue to get the feeling of the French administration and the French people toward her and her husband and the Second Empire in general. She felt the people were too bitter toward her. After long talks with Paléologue throughout the four years which followed, she finally authorized him to give a report of her conversations to the world.

NO DOWNING BENITO

Richard Washburn Child, former American Ambassador to Italy, tells a new story about Benito Mussolini, whose life story, "My Autobiography," has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. At a diplomatic conference in Switzerland in 1922, Mussolini was "twitted" on his strength by the Premier of Bulgaria. Immediately Benito challenged him to a wrestling match. The two peeled off their coats and Mussolini quickly pinned the Bulgarian's shoulders to the earth.

FEUCHTWANGER PLAYS

Lion Feuchtwanger, best known for his novels, "Power" and "The Ugly Duchess," will appear soon in a role new to his readers, The Viking Press will publish his "Two Anglo-Saxon Plays," containing "Warren Hastings" and "The Old Maid." In Germany Herr Feuchtwanger is one of the most popular of dramatists. Both the plays in this volume are running there at the present time.

FRANZ SCHUBERT

"No man of his generation remains more alive to-day," writes H. L. Mencken, in *The Mercury*, of Franz Schubert, on the occasion of the Schubert celebration by the music world this year. "He was, to music, its great heart, as Beethoven was its great mind. All the rest began to seem archaic, but he continued to be a contemporary. He was essentially a modern, though he was born in the eighteenth century. In his earliest composition there was something far beyond the naive idiom of Mozart and Haydn. Already in 'The Erlking' there was an echo of Beethoven's fury; later on it was to be transformed into a quieter mood, but none the less austere. The man lived his inner life upon a high level. Outwardly a simple and unpretentious fellow, and condemned by poverty to an uneventful routine, he yet walked with the gods. His contacts with the world brought him only defeat and dismay. He failed at all the enterprises whereby musicians of his day got fame and money. But out of every failure there flowed a masterpiece. In all the history of music there has never been a man of such stupendous natural talents."

So, while speeches, statements and explanations by the announcer may seem as incongruous in connection with Schubert as they would seem in connection with a particularly beautiful orchid, perhaps it is our duty to submit to them that the race may acquire some comprehension of the stature of one of its greatest adornments. "You can argue away everything," said Mr. Mencken once. "You can argue away theology, cosmology, ontology, epistemology and the harmony of the planets. But this Schubert quintette, you cannot dispose of. The man who wrote that was made in the image of God; ergo, there is a God."

Arthur Brisbane writes:

"One hundred years ago Franz Schubert died, greatest of all the world's song writers. Only thirty-one, he died as he had lived, poor, leaving the world richer, forever, by the works of his genius."

"His deepest admiration was for Beethoven, and his dying words were: 'Beethoven is not dead.' Let us hope that he, and his beloved Beethoven, and others that encouraged and befriended him, were together yesterday where their angels do always behold the face of our Father, and heard his 'Symphony in C Major' played by the New York Philharmonic, conducted by Mengelberg."

"The radio could carry it everywhere on this planet. Why not as far as heaven, to which the ether surely extends?"

"Upon Schubert's life teachers and preachers might base useful sermons. His father, a parish schoolmaster, gave him music lessons, but at seven young Franz had passed his father. Of his 600 songs, he wrote some of the most beautiful in his 'Gretchen' at the Spinning Wheel' at seventeen, 'Erl King' at eighteen."

"Works of genius poured from him in a stream. Hearing one of his own songs, he said: 'That is not so bad.' He forgot that he had written it. "Stopping at a tavern, on a walk, a friend told him of Shakespeare's sonnets, and he said: 'Schubert, on the tavern menu, wrote his song 'Hark, Hark, the Lark,' and that evening wrote the music of 'Who is Sylvia.'"

"In his last year he wrote 'Death and the Maiden,' and until he died he continued pouring out works of genius, songs, operas, quartets, quintets, symphonies. "He made many friends, all worth while in ability and character. When a new acquaintance suggested his question always was: 'Kann er was?' 'Can he do anything?'"

"Advocates of birth control may muse upon the fact that Schubert was the thirteenth in a family of fourteen children. Fortunately for the world, his strong mother, Elizabeth Fritsch, did not think it necessary to stop at an even dozen."

"The Premier" Gives Impressions of England

IN THE current Empire Review you will find an article "Leaves From a Note Book," being impressions of a visit to Britain and neighboring countries, a visit paid by "Canada's Prime Minister," so the editor's note informs us. And the signature affixed is "W. L. Mackenzie King."

As a matter of fact, the visitor to those various countries was the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and the "Leaves" were written down by him on his travels. The blunder has caused a stir of hilarity, as dispatches have told. "The Premier! Why that is Mackenzie King!" And so on. Well, the impressions and views here recorded are interesting. The countries visited and observed were France, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Britain. The Germans are working long hours a day, living on little, and practicing thrift and efficiency in every industry. In Denmark intensive farming on small farms has reached the very peak of efficiency, and the educational system can teach us of the newer world, much, very much. Indeed, the visitor (five weeks all told), learned a great deal in Scandinavian countries that Canadians might emulate to the nation's advantage. Also, he learned that the information disseminated for prospective immigrants to this Dominion was exceedingly faulty—nothing about Ontario. "Some agents had never heard of such a place."

The diarist reports great things being done in industrial research by Britain—improved methods, elimination of waste, etc. He had to-day 4,000 active professors, full-time students and other experts working at investigations in universities and in private laboratories. Being worlds away from the prime minister in his economic and political views, the Premier of Ontario puts in a plea for a "safeguarding" tariff. There is great praise for the retrieval of Great Britain since the war and for her uncompromising payment of debt assumed for the sake of other nations. Viscount Peel: "Six Weeks in Canada" ought to be good immigration literature. He now has to observe! —THE FREE PRESS BOOKMAN.

AFTER TEN YEARS

This week brings another book to commemorate the ten years which passed since November 11, 1918. This is Mr. Mottram's "Ten Years Ago." The sixteen short sketches grouped under this title form a pendant to the "Spanish War Trilogy." Everyone will read them, not only for that reason, but because Mr. Mottram finds in the war not merely "copy." His is a genuine inspiration.

Here's One Selection Of 1928's Best Fiction

ANNUAL customs being what they are, the Survey herewith presents its selection of the ten best books of 1928. Fiction: William McFee's "Pilgrims of Adversity"; Julia Peterkin's "Scarlet Sister Mary"; Robert Nathan's "The Bishop's Wife"; Susan Glaspell's "Brook Evans"; Marjorie Chapman's "The Happy Mountain"; T. S. Stribling's "Bright Metal"; Elinor Wylie's "Mr. Hodges and Mr. Hazard"; Edith Wharton's "The Children"; Ludwig Lewisohn's "The Island Within"; Morley Callaghan's "Strange Fugitive"; Zweig's "Strange Case of Sergeant Griseba"; Frances Bedell's "Jerome, or the Latitude of Love"; Madox Ford's "A Little Less Than Gods"; Sarah Millin's "The Coming of the Lord"; Huxley's "Point Counter Point"; Galsworthy's "Swan Song"; "Bambi"; Julian Green's "The Closed Gate."

AND with that off our mind, we can turn to the fascinating experiences of two very different men.

The first is Art Young, who has recorded his rich, ripe and mellow experiences in "On My Way" (Liveright). And if we place this ahead of Booth Tarkington's "The World Does Move," it's because we burn with envy the fun Art Young must have had.

We're not sure how large a percentage of the population is acquainted with the name of Art Young. Well, he's a cartoonist who has stayed, like his wife, in New York. He's a fellow who has fought a couple of generations of intolerance and been the so-called under-dog's best artistic friend, has lived wisely, sanely and well. In his volume he has turned more to a scrap-book than to an autobiography, recording it's a pleasant and vastly interesting hodge-podge of the pranks of Greenwich Village artists of yesterday; a vast assortment of anecdotes about everything imaginable, from arrests for affraying yesterday's codes of behavior to adventures among the stars and the struggle and the modes and manners. It's a very pleasant picture of what they are pleased to call "those good old days."

TARKINGTON, in his book, takes us back to the days when he arrived in Manhattan from his Indiana homestead with the urge to conquer the city. He was tossed, almost immediately, into a world of newspapers and magazines.

In thinking back to the "days when," he grows wistfully reminiscent. The world of thirty years ago was to be sure a merry world, but New York did not frighten one with its size, its traffic and all the rest. So he tells of the cafes and the authors whose names have become famous and the meeting places and the struggles and the modes and manners. It's a very pleasant picture of what they are pleased to call "those good old days."

THE new "Book League" latest of the book selection organization, is seemingly intent on acquainting the general reading public with literature that really is literature. Upon its first appearance, in the dress of an average monthly magazine, the book league presented Matthew Josephson's "Zola," quite the best biography to be turned out last year by an American, and one on which the other-selection boards seem to have slipped up.

This month, they do a real literary service by getting out a Thomas Hardy edition, in which appear hitherto unpublished poems of the master, elsewhere published under the title of "Winter Words."

HER FIRST NOVEL

A first novel which Hutchinson published recently has the curious title of "Pin Dusk," indicating the special place of the manuscript of a pin, and symbolizing the adventures of a heroine before the climax of her career. The author is Miss Margery Maitland Davidson, who is a short story writer, and was a bacteriologist after wartime service in the V.A.D. and before her marriage. She is a keen first-nighter and amateur gardener, and inasmuch as she is a relative of Roger Wethered, she naturally plays golf as well as she likes plays. She says that one of her ambitions is to play in a team for The Star Shield, which, she says, has greatly stimulated women's golf in the Home Counties.

LAST OF FAMOUS SERIES

It is understood that A. A. Milne's book "The House at Pooh Corner," will be the last of a now famous series.

"Pooh," we are told, makes, as far as his waist will permit, his farewell bow, hoping that "if you hear no more of him and Christopher Robin you will still keep for them a friendly place in your hearts."

Besides Pooh, Christopher Robin and Piglet, the new book has another character whose name is the Strange and Daring Trigger.

A NOVELIST IN THE NEAR EAST

Arnold Bennett has a new book shortly appearing with the house of Cassell. It tells of a voyage he made in the Near East, including Greece, Constantinople, and also Rome. Many things which he saw fascinated him, alike for their historic interest and their bearing upon human life to-day. His writing is reflected in the illustrations, which are mostly from the great masterpieces of painting and architecture. The edition is limited to a thousand copies.

CONAN DOYLE'S POETRY

The collected editions of "The Poems of Arthur Conan Doyle," which is full of the true poetry of action, direct and simple and inspiring is now published by John Murray in a cheap edition at two shillings. Here is an excellent example of Sir Arthur's pithy and picturesque verse:

"Said the King to the Colonel,
The complaints are eternal
That you Irish give more trouble
Than any other corps."

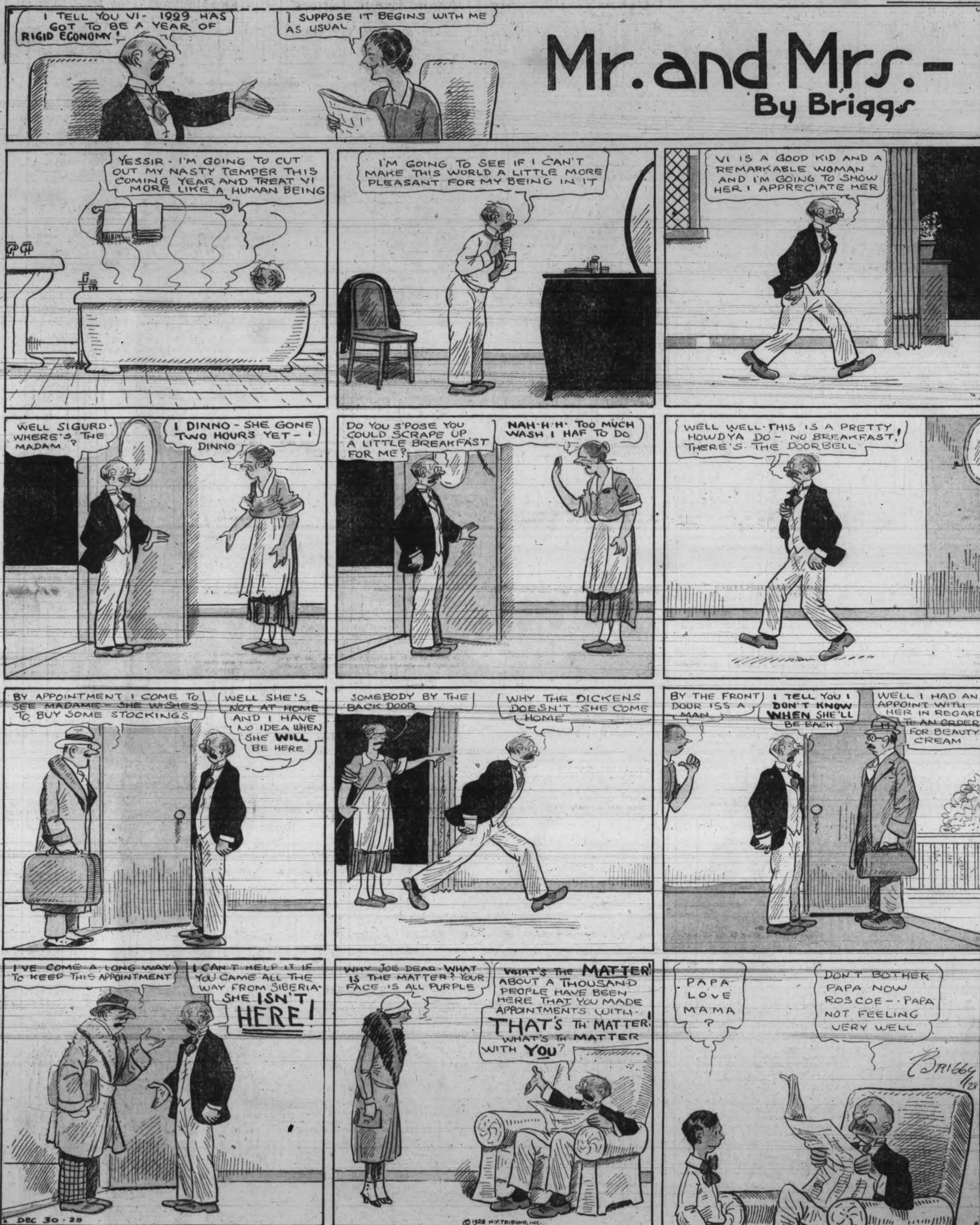
Said the Colonel to the King,
This complaint is no new thing.
For your foemen, sire, have made it
A hundred times before."



Tarkington

Victoria Daily Times

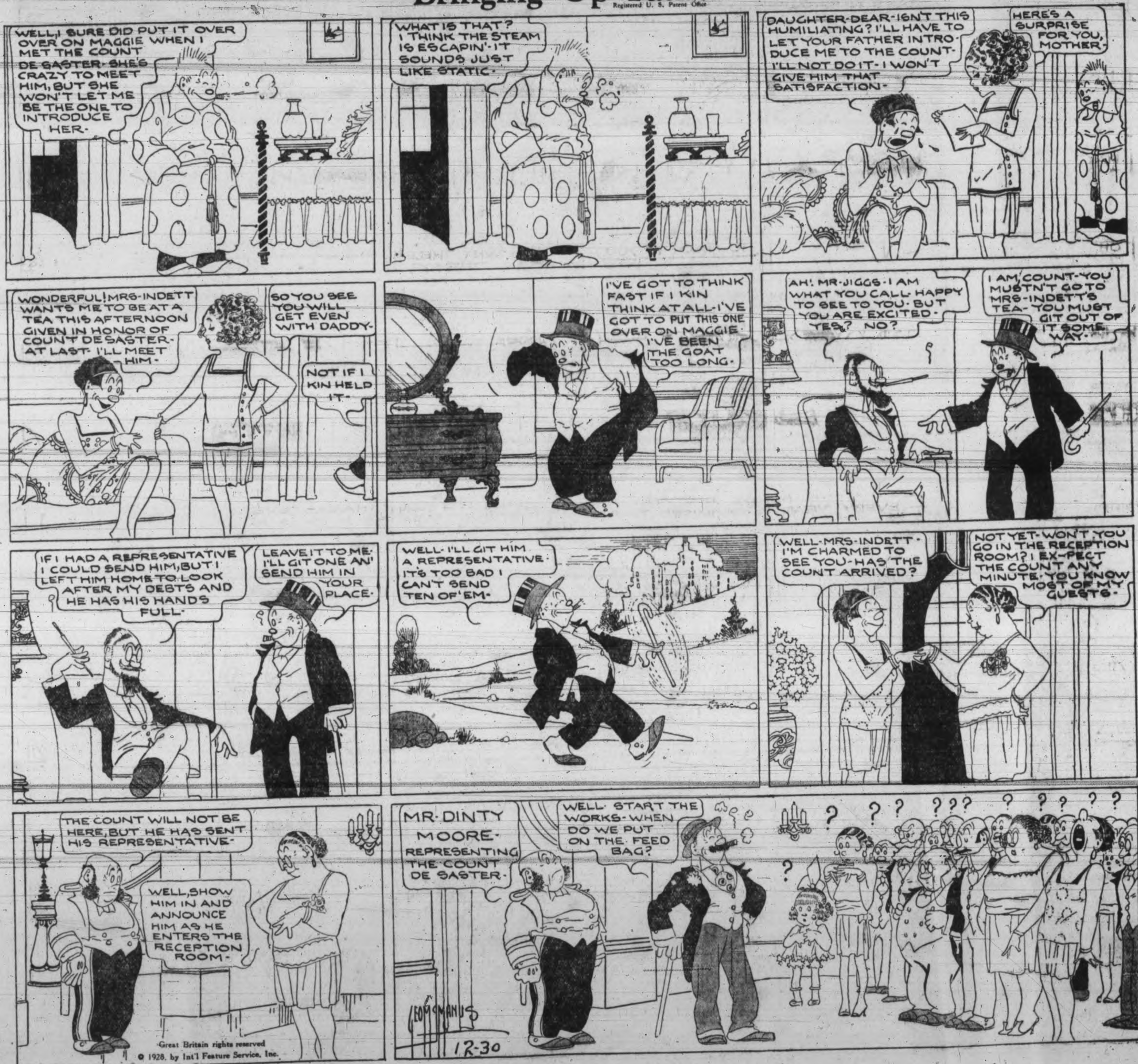
VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1928





Bringing Up Father

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VAN
SWAGGERS
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